

Mr. Lewis has sent for his 200-member policy committee. This is a significant development. Ostensibly the purpose is to review the negotiations. The purpose really is to arrange the strategy of the next few days and to make sure that all the local unions understand what is planned.

It would be assumed normally that the policy committee was coming here to negotiate a settlement. Actually, Mr. Lewis does all the negotiating. He is the single chief-tain of the whole organization, but he is skillful enough to avoid giving the impression that he is a dictator or boss of the union. He always manages to get in a consultation with his big policy committee when negotiations reach a climax.

NO REDRESS FOR PUBLIC

Strikes are proving costly to the reconversion era and Congress is not in the mood evidently to deal with the strike problem. The Democratic Party in Congress is responsible for squelching legislation dealing with arbitrary activities by unions under the collective-bargaining process. The miners' union can refuse to bargain collectively or to negotiate, but if an employer did so, he would be subject to action under the Wagner labor-relations law.

There is no redress for the public against strikes that interfere with public health and safety unless Congress enacts laws to regulate the so-called right of minority groups to inflict economic loss and privation on majority groups, and there are times when the responsibility is as much the employer's as the employees'.

To discover the facts in particular disputes and to set in motion a better machinery than is in existence today to settle industrial disputes, President Truman offered a legislative program of the mildest character, but he does not seem to be pressing for it. His own leaders are helping to kill legislation in Congress. Maybe what the country will discover next autumn is that its protest can be effective only when it turns out of office those Members of Congress, Republican and Democratic, who have shown themselves indifferent to the public interest by pigeonholing bills to curtail strikes.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. HILL. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no reports of committees, the clerk will state the nomination on the calendar.

FOREIGN SERVICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Walter Thurston to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Mexico.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the President be notified forthwith of the nomination just confirmed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

RECESS

Mr. HILL. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take recess until tomorrow at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 19 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Saturday, May 4, 1946, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate May 3 (legislative day of March 5), 1946:

FOREIGN SERVICE

Walter Thurston to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Mexico.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1946

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton-Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Most merciful and gracious God, whose bountiful providence supplies all our needs, grant that in these days of struggle and challenge we may be assured of Thy guiding and sustaining presence.

We humbly confess that we frequently feel that the good hopes and high ideals which we cherish are merely illusions, and far beyond our reach and realization.

We pray that when our minds are baffled and our hearts are burdened, we may seek that divine wisdom which never errs, and that strength which never fails.

Grant that as God-fearing patriots we may be loyal partners and comrades with all who are building that glorious highway where men and nations shall walk together in unity and peace.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 341) entitled "An act relating to the status of Keetoowah Indians of the Cherokee Nation in Oklahoma, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. WHEELER, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. SHIPSTEAD, and Mr. MOORE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TRAYNOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from the American Legion of Washington, D. C.

Mr. SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mr. LYNCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Hon. Edward J. Flynn.

Mr. QUINN of New York (at the request of Mr. LYNCH) was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Mr. Robert E. Hannegan.

Mr. RABIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Hon. ROBERT F. WAGNER.

Mr. BUCKLEY (at the request of Mr. RABIN) was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Hon. JAMES M. MEAD.

Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. SAVAGE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from Labor, the official organ of the brotherhoods.

Mr. GOODWIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from the commissioner of agriculture of Massachusetts, together with statements from commissioners and secretaries of agriculture of the Northeastern States, on the feed situation.

Mr. DWORSHAK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Idaho Statesman.

THE LATE ROY MILLER

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, you and I, the membership of the Texas delegation, and, in fact, a large portion of the entire membership of the House of Representatives, have lost a highly valued friend. The State of Texas has lost one of its outstanding men.

Funeral services are being conducted this morning in Corpus Christi, Tex., my home city, for Roy Miller, who more than 30 years ago served as its "boy" mayor.

Through all of those 30 years he has continued to serve, not only his city but his State, and his efforts have been of incomparable benefit to the people of Texas.

His interests were many and his friends legion. For more than a quarter of a century he worked toward the establishment and development of the great intracoastal waterway, now nearing completion, and was president of the Intracoastal Canal Association of Louisiana and Texas at the time of his death.

He played a leading part in the movement that resulted in establishment of the port of Corpus Christi.

For 18 years he served as Texas president of the Navy League, at all times working untiringly for the maintenance of a strong and adequate Navy.

In addition to his position with the Intracoastal Canal Association, he was vice president of the Trinity River Improvement Association, a director of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, a director of the Mississippi Valley Asso-

ciation of St. Louis, and legislative representative in Washington for the port of Corpus Christi.

He was a leader in the Democratic Party in Texas and in the Nation. He managed the first Roosevelt-Garner campaign in Texas.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to a distinguished and able leader and to express a sense of great personal loss. It is a sense of loss and sincere regret in which I know that I am joined by the many thousands who knew and loved him.

THE COAL STRIKE

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I am receiving many protests from people about the coal strike. This is a sample:

What do you intend to do to curtail the power of one individual who has succeeded in doing what neither Germany nor Japan could have done? We are confronted with closing down because of the lack of fuel. Who represents Americans and not minorities in Washington?

Many like communications are coming in. They are all predicated upon the belief that Congress can and should execute the laws. Under our Constitution, that is the duty of the President. Congress is only the legislative branch of the Government.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

[Mr. STEFAN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein an exchange of telegrams between myself and Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, president general of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, an ex-sergeant has expressed himself with certain insulting remarks.

I ask unanimous consent that the balance of my remarks and the article may appear in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

AMENDMENT OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table for immediate consideration the bill (S. 2101) to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, to permit the shipment of relief supplies.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, is amended by adding the following new section at the end thereof:

"SEC. —. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, it shall be lawful, at any time after the date of cessation of hostilities with any country with which the United States is at war, for any person in the United States to donate, or otherwise dispose of to, and to transport or deliver to, any person in such country any article or articles (including food, clothing, and medicine) intended to be used solely to relieve human suffering.

"(b) As used in this section—

"(1) the term 'person' means any individual, partnership, association, company, or other unincorporated body of individuals, or corporation or body politic;

"(2) with respect to any country with which the United States was at war on January 1, 1946, the term 'date of cessation of hostilities' shall mean the date of enactment of this act;

"(3) with respect to any other war the term 'date of cessation of hostilities' shall mean the date specified by proclamation of the President or by a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress, whichever is the earlier."

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Texas yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman explain the bill?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I shall be very glad to explain the bill.

This bill comes from the Senate. I believe it passed the Senate unanimously. Its purpose is to make permissible the shipment of goods to relieve human suffering, food, medicine, and so forth. It would include shipments to Germany, Austria, and Japan.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It would give private individuals in this country an opportunity to help people in Europe and other lands?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. That is true. I desire to call attention to the fact since some concern has been indicated by some Members of the House that the Senate by its own action struck out the word "sell" originally in the bill, so as to eliminate any possibility of these goods being sent for the purpose of sale. I mean the word "sale" having been in the bill originally and having been directly and specifically stricken out precludes any possibility of the right to sale being claimed by implication or otherwise.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The purpose of the bill is simply to make it possible for private individuals to help the Government in its relief efforts.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Yes; individuals and organizations interested in relieving human distress, to help individuals in certain foreign countries who are in desperate need of relief.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I think the legislation should have been enacted long before this.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I think so too.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I yield.

Mr. SPRINGER. As I understand, private individuals have had difficulty in sending any articles to needy people in certain foreign lands for relief and this will eliminate that situation in those instances.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Texas has referred to the fact that the Senate struck out the word "sale" so that the bill now reads: "To donate or otherwise dispose of to." It is my distinct understanding, and I wish to ask the gentleman so that the RECORD will show, that the words "or otherwise dispose of to" are related to "donate" and are not put in for commercial purposes, that the goods are not to be sold in any commercial way. Those words relate to the giving of power to make donations of food, clothing and other things without going into the commercial field, is that correct?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. That is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. I agree with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS] that this is very deserving legislation. I am very glad to see action taken by the House.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, am I correctly informed that this applies to certain parts of Europe only?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Germany, Austria, and Japan are covered by this bill. Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary are already taken care of.

Mr. SPRINGER. May I say that I am in full accord with the suggestion that has been made by the majority leader regarding the commercialization of this particular matter.

Mr. McCORMACK. There is no intent by the passage of this beneficent, important, and humane legislation to give authority to go into the commercial field. The whole thing is humanitarian and for relief purposes.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. That is correct.

Mr. O'HARA. Will the gentleman read what the reference is as to the part of Europe that is covered? What is the language?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. There is a statement here in the Senate report on this bill, as follows: "This bill would amend existing law so as to make the

shipment of relief supplies to all defeated enemy countries possible."

Mr. O'HARA. That covers it.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, for over 9 months I have been endeavoring to arrange with the Post Office Department and with other organizations with reference to shipments abroad. Many of these presents of American citizens have been sent abroad but when they reached certain places in Europe they could not be transported. At that time I urged that the War Department permit the use of the many trucks that they had which were not working in order to aid in transferring from the ports to the interior the many thousands of packages that have been sent there by American citizens for the suffering people of Europe. Does the gentleman know whether all of the arrangements have been made through the Post Office Department or with UNRRA or with the War Department so that these shipments can go on from the ports to the interior?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I am not able to advise the gentleman in detail with reference to all the matters about which he inquires; however, I do understand that there is a general disposition and a general purpose on the part of the Government to utilize all of its facilities in order to get these contributions as soon as possible to the people who need them very badly.

Mr. SABATH. This bill will tremendously aid thousands upon thousands of deserving and starving people.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Unquestionably that's true.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois, I, too, have been in touch with the Post Office Department and have been endeavoring to make sure these avenues can be opened up. As I understand it, UNRRA cannot now enter these particular areas.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I believe that is true.

Mr. BIEMILLER. This is simply an effort to let individuals help individuals on a charity basis with no commercialization involved. I hope the Post Office Department and the War Department, as the gentleman from Illinois suggested, will take the necessary steps to open up these channels. Certainly the churches of this country have been trying to get this action for some time and I hope the bill will pass.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, as I understand the bill, it would permit individuals who have heretofore not been able, to send packages to persons in Germany, Italy, and the other countries with which we were at war.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Germany, Austria, and Japan, and any other countries that are blocked off, if there are any. I may say to my colleague that this bill is for the purpose of removing the block-

ade against private individuals who have a humanitarian purpose and want to do something for the suffering people in devastated countries. They are not now permitted to do it among the peoples mentioned. If this bill is enacted, it would give them permission.

Mr. McCORMACK. It would permit religious organizations, for instance, to conduct drives, and we expect our Government to cooperate with them in getting transportation for the shipment overseas of large quantities of food. This applies not only to individuals who want to do so, but to religious and charitable organizations whose purpose is to help these unfortunate people.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, what is the situation? May a Member reserve the right to object?

The SPEAKER. It has been done several times and it may be done again.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I want to reserve the right to object just to ask a question, that is all. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BIEMILLER] said that he hoped this bill would pass and that there would not be too much opposition to it. Does the gentleman know of anyone who is against it?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. No, sir. The people of this country are deeply, humanely concerned for the hungry, needy peoples of the world, who are the victims of the world's greatest, most devastating tragedy of all times.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article bearing on the question of unification appearing in the Omaha (Nebr.) Morning World-Herald.

Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter and other written data.

Mr. ELLIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. COLE of Kansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 103]

Adams	Andrews, N. Y.	Bender
Allen, Ill.	Arends	Bennet, N. Y.
Allen, La.	Baldwin, Md.	Bland
Almond	Baldwin, N. Y.	Bolton
Anderson, Calif.	Barden	Bonner
Andresen	Bates, Ky.	Boren
August H.	Beil	Bradley, Mich.

Bradley, Pa.	Gossett	Murray, Wis.
Brooks	Granger	Norton
Brumbaugh	Grant, Ind.	O'Konski
Buckley	Gregory	Pace
Bunker	Griffiths	Patrick
Byrne, N. Y.	Gwinn, N. Y.	Patterson
Byrnes, Wis.	Harless, Ariz.	Peterson, Fla.
Camp	Harness, Ind.	Pfeifer
Cannon, Fla.	Hartley	Phillips
Carnahan	Hays	Pickett
Celler	Hedrick	Powell
Chapman	Heffernan	Price, Fla.
Chelf	Hendricks	Quinn, N. Y.
Clason	Henry	Rains
Clements	Herter	Rayfiel
Cochran	Hobbs	Reece, Tenn.
Coffee	Hoeven	Reed, Ill.
Combs	Hollfield	Rich
Cooley	Holmes, Wash.	Robinson, Utah
Courtney	Hull	Rodgers, Pa.
Crosser	Jarman	Roe, N. Y.
Cunningham	Johnson, Ind.	Rogers, Fla.
Curley	Johnson,	Russell
Daughton, Va.	Lyndon B.	Ryter
Davis	Johnson, Okla.	Schwabe, Mo.
Dawson	Keefe	Shafer
Delaney,	Kelly, Ill.	Sheridan
John J.	Keogh	Sikes
Dingell	Kerr	Simpson, Ill.
Domengeaux	Kilday	Slaughter
Doughton, N. C.	Kling	Smith, Wis.
Douglas, Calif.	LaFollette	Somers, N. Y.
Doyle	Landis	Stevenson
Durham	Lane	Stewart
Earthman	Lea	Stigler
Elliott	LeCompte	Stockman
Ellsworth	Lemke	Sumner, Ill.
Engle, Calif.	McDonough	Tarver
Feighan	Madden	Taylor
Fisher	Maloney	Thomas, N. J.
Flood	Mankin	Vursell
Fuller	Mansfield, Tex.	Weichel
Fulton	Martin, Iowa	White
Gardner	May	Wickersham
Gathings	Morrow	Wilson
Gavin	Miller, Calif.	Winstead
Gearhart	Monroney	Winter
Geelan	Morrison	Wolfenden, Pa.
Gifford	Mundt	Wood
Gillie	Murphy	Woodhouse

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 261 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H. R. 6056, with Mr. MILLS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the committee rose yesterday the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] had offered an amendment and had spoken for 5 minutes on behalf of his amendment. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] is recognized.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr.

VORYS] be read again for the information of the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I think we ought to have a little more time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk reread the pending Vorys amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Ohio has submitted a very complicated amendment. But the meaning of the amendment is very simple.

Unless this Congress passes new legislation and new appropriations for short-wave broadcasting before September 1 of this year, the radio voice of America will be silenced.

The gentleman from Ohio is trying to set a deadline for this Congress to act on a very delicate issue in our international relations.

I know this issue is complicated because the Secretary of State came before our committee and discussed it. So did Assistant Secretary Benton. They both told us that the State Department and the Federal Communications Commission are working on new legislation to cover short-wave broadcasting. These agencies have been studying the problem for 6 months. They expect to have a message for Congress on this subject in the near future.

The Secretary of State told our committee that the State Department was given the job by the President. The State Department considers this a temporary arrangement until a thorough study can be made by the FCC and the Congress. The funds contained in this bill would only enable the State Department to carry on the broadcasting until the Congress can decide on a permanent plan for short wave.

Now the gentleman from Ohio knows that this Congress cannot hold hearings, and pass legislation, and then appropriate new funds for broadcasting, all before the deadline of September 1. The gentleman is fully aware of the plans for a summer recess.

The net effect of the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio is to silence the radio voice of America after September 1 and to leave to other governments, some of them hostile governments, the interpretation of American policies on the radio.

The gentleman may argue that private licensees in the United States can do this job. They admit themselves that they cannot finance an adequate broadcasting schedule to all major language areas of the world. Obviously no private licensee in the United States can operate the relay transmitters in foreign countries, without which most of the world cannot hear our broadcasts.

I do not believe that foreign policies of the United States, particularly on such delicate subjects as this, should be jeopardized by any deadline on their consideration by Congress. As soon as the

information has been submitted by Secretary Byrnes, and the Congress has reached a mature judgment, a permanent broadcasting policy for this Government will be determined by the will of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired. All time has expired.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, that consent request was never put.

The CHAIRMAN. The consent request was put, and no one objected to it. Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I objected, Mr. Chairman. I was on my feet and was objecting at the time.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I was in the room and I did not hear it.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. The gentleman from New York and myself were both on our feet.

The CHAIRMAN. There were several Members on their feet, but the Chair did not hear anyone object, and the unanimous-consent request was put.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I objected, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RABAUT. I ask for a vote on the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it an amendment to the pending amendment?

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RABAUT. On what ground is this amendment considered?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio has offered an amendment to his amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. But debate has been closed and the gentleman cannot be recognized for debate.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair does not recognize the gentleman for debate.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, no debate could possibly have been closed on this amendment which was not offered.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan's unanimous-consent request was that all debate close within 5 minutes on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. No, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio to his amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Vorys of Ohio to the amendment offered by Mr. Vorys of Ohio: After the words "September 1, 1946," insert "not specifically authorized by act of Congress."

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: Mr. TABER moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I think it is about time that this Committee of the House understands what this amendment does. I was sorry to note from the statement of the gentleman from Michigan that apparently he had not understood the amendment.

This amendment would not prevent the operation of radio stations by the State Department, but it would prevent them from giving out news, the source of which was not identified, and it would prevent them from purchasing private short-wave stations which would otherwise be devoted to broadcasting international information or cultural programs, and prevent them from maintaining a monopoly of the whole short-wave broadcasting.

There are seven short-wave stations at the present time operating out of this country. The Government has them all. This amendment would prevent only the use of those when private programs are available. There is no such thing as its preventing the operation by the Government of broadcasting stations.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. If it had not been for the trick that has been perpetrated on me in the last few minutes, I would be able to explain that the amendment to the amendment which has just been sent to the desk makes it clear that the broadcasting will go on as soon as it is authorized by the Congress. If the Members will read the amendment to the amendment in the context, they will see clearly the purpose of the first limitation on time to speed up this new program which is being considered by the State Department. If the Members will read the remarks of yesterday or listen to the gentleman from New York they will realize that it has two other purposes; first, to take care of the objection of the AP and UP by providing for giving the source of all spot-news broadcasts; and, second, the amendment prevents the radio monopoly in international broadcasting which would otherwise be contemplated under the existing bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. Talking about tricks, the very manner in which the floor is obtained right now to continue the debate is one of the worst tricks that could be practiced.

Mr. TABER. Of course, that indicates that the gentleman was trying to put something over when he got this permission.

Mr. RABAUT. To which gentleman is the gentleman referring?

Mr. TABER. Right at this time it is necessary that the House understand this amendment. That was the object of my taking the floor at this time. It was necessary. I am sorry the gentleman put me in a position where it was absolutely necessary that I do this in order that the House might understand the amendment.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Is there any good reason why the House should not know what this amendment is about and have it thoroughly explained and debated?

Mr. TABER. The amendment will stand the light of day, and I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. FOLGER. Now that we have gone into the matter of tricks, is it not true that neither one of you gentlemen who happened to be on your feet objected to the request?

Mr. TABER. The request never was put. I was here watching.

Mr. RABAUT. The record of the House is here. Let us have it read, if the gentleman wants it read.

Mr. TABER. I was here, I was on my feet to object, and I could not hear it put; and I am sure it was not put.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has already emphatically stated for the benefit of those who apparently were not listening at the time that the request was put and that the Chair did not hear any objection to the request.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the motion.

Mr. Chairman, I think upon reflection, my friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] will withdraw that last observation he made. There is no question but what there is a misunderstanding, an honest misunderstanding. I know that neither the gentleman from New York nor the gentleman from Ohio would challenge the statement made by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. This is the first time that I know of a Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, after stating that he did not hear an objection, refuse to give countenance to an objection when a Member stated that he had made an objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman knows that intervening business had transpired. A speech had been made. If you were in the chair as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, the only way you could have remedied the situation was if some other Member asked unanimous consent to vacate the unanimous-consent order previously made on the ground that there had been a mistake or a misunderstanding. I can conceive of no occupant of the chair who

would not protect the right of every Member. I know the present occupant of the chair would. But this colloquy about the misunderstanding took place after the gentleman from Michigan had made a speech for 5 minutes and intervening business had transpired. Therefore, the position of the Chairman and his responsibility under the circumstance was entirely different from what it would have been if the unanimous consent request had been submitted and nobody objected and then a few seconds afterward some Member interposed an objection. Under those circumstances, of course, the present occupant of the chair, or any occupant, would have handled the situation in the practical and realistic manner that it should be handled. But that is all over. There is no question but what the decision of the Chair is correct, based on the Chair's understanding. There is nothing else the Chair could do and nothing else anyone of us could do. Even if my friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] were sitting in the Chair, if his party were in control, if a unanimous-consent request had been submitted and there was no objection so far as he had heard and then some Member had spoken for 5 minutes, there would be nothing else that he could do except to entertain another unanimous-consent request to vacate the order, which in this case had not been done.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Before the echo of our Committee Chairman's voice had died, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] was on his feet. I am sure the Chairman did not hear him, but he was on his feet as quickly as anybody could possibly be and asked for recognition.

Mr. McCORMACK. Then taking your own statement, there was no objection made. He was on his feet asking for recognition when the unanimous-consent request was made. But let us not go into that further because there has been an honest misunderstanding.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. McCORMACK. We have had 10 minutes of debate. When I finish, any Member can put a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield for a question.

Mr. JONES. May I say in order to preserve the integrity of the RECORD that I was sitting here next to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] and he did reserve the right to object immediately. I did not hear the question put. It may have been put, but I did not hear it. I did hear the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] reserve the right to object.

Mr. McCORMACK. In any event, there has been a misunderstanding. Why charge each other with bad faith? In all the years that I have been here, there has never been any such charge as that. Certainly, the gentleman from Arkansas, who is one of the most honorable and fairest Members of the House, has

decided the issue based on his understanding, properly and fairly. If the unanimous-consent request was submitted and nobody objected to it, as Chairman, he must make the decision that was made in this instance.

Now, with reference to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York, I am not going to criticize the fact that he offered it. It is perfectly within the rule. It should not be adopted. With reference to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] we decided that yesterday on two other votes. The same matter was considered on at least two other votes and the Committee of the Whole decided against it.

The amendment is not in accordance with dynamic democracy, and I am surprised that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] has offered the amendment that he has offered. I hope the amendment as amended by the same gentleman will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] has expired.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the cloture rule on this amendment and amendments thereto be vacated, as suggested by the majority leader.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS].

The question was taken, and the Chairman being in doubt, on a division there were—ayes 76, noes 71.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. RABAUT and Mr. VORYS of Ohio.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 88, noes 106.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, including traveling expenses, and experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, except that the compensation paid to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,700,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of \$8,225 or more unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VOORHIS of California: Page 35, line 4, strike out "\$1,700,000" and insert "\$1,900,000."

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, this amendment has to do with the appropriation for the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice. The Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice is the one agency of government upon which we depend to defend the American theory and we hope the American practice of a free economic system. It is the one thin line that stands between the people of America, the small business of America, and the control of the American economy by great monopolies. We propose to appropriate in this bill \$1,700,000 for that great purpose.

Mr. Chairman, I would not offer this amendment had the committee not seen fit to cut the Budget recommendation by \$200,000. The effect of the committee's action is to give the Antitrust Division exactly the same amount of money it had last year, but since the Congress has authorized certain increases in salary, so that the net effect of this action is to say to the Antitrust Division: "You have got to fire 35 professional employees."

Mr. Chairman, it is utterly impossible under these circumstances for the Antitrust Division to carry on anything like an effective job, not solely of prosecuting offenders against the law but of surveying the situation industry by industry in America in order that remedial action may be taken to prevent monopolistic control from being increased. In order to do that kind of job I am frank to say I do not think \$5,000,000 would be too much for the American Congress to spend. For certain it is that every Member of this House knows that during the war the power of monopoly has increased in America. Whether it could be avoided or not is another question. The fact is that 70 percent by volume of all the Government's war contracts went to no more than 100 corporations. The further fact is that case after case brought by the Antitrust Division had to be suspended during the war because forsooth we were told, and the Department of Justice was told, that there was only one supplier of these things that were absolutely essential for the war and they must not prosecute the antitrust suit because all the vice presidents of this huge company would get jittery and they would not supply the goods that the soldiers needed. So we could not enforce the law because, indeed, our whole Nation was dependent upon one source of supply.

One of these cases the carrying forward of which will be severely crippled unless my amendment is adopted is the antitrust suit against the Imperial Chemical Industries and the Du Pont Corp., a case involving the world chemical cartel which for years was dominated by the I. G. Farben company of Germany. That cartel came within an ace of completely controlling the chemical industry of the world and would have done so if it had not been for our antitrust laws which prevented the American com-

panies from signing foreign cartel agreements, thus preserving a certain degree of competition in that industry. The prosecution of this action is going to be very much crippled unless my amendment is adopted. Such cases as those having to do with the price of farm machinery, plumbing supplies, the small-loan monopoly, the matter of fluorescent lamps, which is a story in itself, and a lot of other cases are going to have to be let go by the board unless we give this agency at least the number of people they have now. That is all I am appealing for. The Congress has authorized these salary increases, and unless you give them the additional amount of money necessary to pay those salary increases they will have no choice except to fire a part of their personnel.

Mr. Chairman, it might be different if we had, as we ought to have, a true national policy of an antimonopoly nature. It would be different if we had a whole program here of trying to promote small business and competitive industry in America. But instead of that we let the matter drift, depending entirely upon the action of the Antitrust Division to try to protect this Nation against the hold of monopoly upon it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The truth of the matter is that in Germany it was the monopolists and the cartelists who set Adolf Hitler up in business, who financed him, who raised the money to put him in power, who supported him after he was in power, and who were the primary support of the whole German war of aggression from that time on. In Japan at this very moment the American occupational authorities under General MacArthur are doing a job, and I believe an effective one, of taking from off the Japanese people the absolute domination over their whole economic life of no more than five families. That kind of task has got to be done if you want to preserve peace in the world. It simply is not being done in Germany, as I shall prove to the House at an early date. The question is, Do we believe in American economic liberty? The job begins at home. The effective enforcement of antitrust laws can, and it must be, a part of the great task for peace of breaking the hold of international cartels as well as monopoly at home. I appeal to the House to adopt this amendment. To keep the Antitrust Division in the same position it now is, with the same personnel it now has, is all I am asking. I am, frankly, somewhat ashamed that I am not proposing the sort of expansion of this work which the times so desperately demand.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I would like to ask the gentleman from California if the retention of these 35 men would help break up the monopoly

which is now denying coal to the people and the industries of America?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I think that it might very well; yes. I think that it is most important that monopolistic control in coal as well as elsewhere should be broken down, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. BUCK. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes, and I ask for recognition.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, there is perhaps no Member in this body that I more admire than my distinguished colleague from California who has just addressed us on the Antitrust Division. His sincerity and devotion to his job is known to every Member of this House. He is a tireless worker. But I want to say that every bill that comes before this House is put in charge of some person who happens to be chairman of a committee, and I find myself in that position today.

There is hardly a page in this bill where more funds could not be asked for and properly expended in this country at this time, but we must have some consideration for the taxpayers' pocket-book. When we realize that every man, woman, and child in America is indebted on account of the war in the sum of close to \$2,000, that is not "hay," as it is used in the vernacular of the street. A hillside farmer with five boys and a wife, who perhaps never owned a suit of clothes in his life, is indebted for \$14,000. That is a tremendous sum. It is time that we used the railroad slogan of "Stop, look, and listen," and act, and this committee of the Congress has acted on this bill.

As far as the Antitrust Division is concerned, it has had no greater friend in this House than the committee that has this bill in charge today. In previous times we raised this appropriation above the Budget.

What my friend from California says about cartels is very true. Our hearings this year and other years are burdened with the investigation of our committee on this very subject and our urging of the Antitrust Division to do its utmost in getting to the bottom of this evil.

When I went to Frankfurt, Germany, and saw the great office building of the cartel preserved among the ruins that completely surrounded it, I was shaken. When I saw that preservation of the war-mongers of Europe, while every little house in the whole vicinity was ruined, I voiced myself so vehemently that someone said some of our officers turned green.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I agree with the gentleman about his work in this field. I thank him for what he has just said, which I honestly think is

in favor of my amendment. My amendment only seeks to restore the Budget figure. As a matter of fact, over a period of years the income from fines imposed as a result of the action of the antitrust division has exceeded the appropriation made to it in many, many instances.

Mr. RABAUT. When we go back into the House I am going to ask permission to insert in my remarks the provision in the report on the Antitrust Division that time will not now permit me to read. I may say, however, that the cut in the Antitrust Division is \$200,000. I hope the gentleman's amendment will be defeated. If we have treated the Division unjustly, this matter still goes to another body, where it may be taken up and put in if necessary.

Antitrust Division: The amount of \$1,700,000, a reduction of \$200,000 under the Budget estimates, and \$175,000 less than current requirements, is approved for this activity. While it is generally agreed that our free-enterprise system must be kept free of the restrictions inherent in price fixing and other monopolistic practices, it is the sense of the committee that the Division is gradually losing its perspective in this field by devoting too much personnel and effort to minutiae to the harassment of business generally. A number of instances of misguided investigations and prosecutions of the little businessman have come to the attention of individual members of the committee, and it is with the thought of having the Division direct its efforts more to the real monopolistic dangers in this Nation rather than to the detailed control of the small establishments that this reduction in funds is made. Furthermore, it is the feeling of the committee that much of the work load of the Division may be attributed to the small penalties presently imposed, and the Division and the Department should immediately inaugurate studies with the view of recommending an increase in fines and penalties and, perhaps, imposing civil penalties in addition to the present criminal penalties.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. VOORHIS of California) there were—ayes 26, noes 65.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed fifty (for replacement only), and hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$7,000 of one, and maintenance and operation of not more than four armored automobiles; firearms and ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including the cost of a com-

partment or such other accommodations as may be authorized by the Director for security when authorized personnel are required to transport secret documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and valuable equipment, and including expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of such Bureau when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to exceed \$1,500 for membership in the International Criminal Police Commission; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice; and not to exceed \$20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended; \$8,600,000.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McCORMACK: On page 41, line 2, before the period, insert "Provided, That effective on the first day of the first pay period next following the approval of this act, the compensation of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be \$14,000 per annum, so long as the position is filled by the present incumbent."

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and thirteen Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, my purpose in offering this amendment is to give deserved recognition to one of our outstanding officials and Americans of this generation, J. Edgar Hoover. I know of no man who has more militantly acted in the true tradition of Americanism based upon the spirit and heritage of our Constitution and our institutions of government than this distinguished gentleman. I might say that I introduced a bill to increase his salary to \$15,000. A hearing was held before the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary. The members of that subcommittee, Democrats and Republicans, unanimously reported the bill to the full committee. By offering my amendment today, an opportunity is afforded the House to give quick action and quick recognition which is so much deserved. I have offered the amendment in the sum of \$14,000 because the Attorney General receives \$15,000, and I believe it is more appropriate on this occasion the amendment should provide for a sum less than that received by the head of his Department.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I might express the hope that this deserved recognition be granted to the head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank my friend, the gentleman from New York, for his observation.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. So far as I am concerned, as ranking member of this committee, I hope that the entire committee will accept the amendment. I support the amendment and am very happy that the gentleman from Massachusetts has introduced the amendment.

Mr. McCORMACK. I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman very much.

Mr. STEFAN. This is giving well-deserved credit to a man who has performed a gigantic task during the war. The gentleman from Massachusetts will recall on several occasions I have taken the floor to state that there was not one case of organized sabotage in the United States throughout the war as the result of the fine work of the FBI directed by Mr. Hoover.

Mr. McCORMACK. I remember well the splendid remarks made on several occasions by my distinguished friend. May I say in support of the amendment that I took the matter up with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER], a member of the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary which held hearings as I have pointed out. I did so for the purpose of letting some members of the subcommittee know of my intention to offer this amendment so that they would be aware of it. He wholeheartedly approved of the action.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GRAHAM. May I say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that I am probably the only Member of the House who has been a United States attorney who dealt directly with J. Edgar Hoover for 4 years. I know of his work. It is probably unsurpassed in the annals of criminal procedure in the United States or anywhere in the world. He is an outstanding man. He has contributed more to the prevention of crime than any man in America. As a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, I am only too glad to support the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. McCORMACK. I agree with the gentleman. His work, in his responsible position, is unsurpassed in the history of our country. Those words coming from the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAHAM] are not only correct, and I agree with him, but I know they will bring a sense of satisfaction to the distinguished gentleman to whom we are referring.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. I wish to say in support of the gentleman's amendment, it should be passed unanimously. As a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, I favor it. I favor it as a citizen of this country. J. Edgar Hoover has contributed more to law enforcement and safety in the Nation than any other one man in it.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. I want to join this testimonial meeting. I have an especial interest in the FBI because I was a member of the Judiciary Committee when the agency was set up. I first knew J. Edgar Hoover when he was a clerk in the Department of Justice. He is a career man who has made more than good. He has risen to the place of distinction he now occupies on merit alone. He is not a politician. It has been a source of great pride and satisfaction to see him develop and to become the outstanding man he is today. He has the respect and confidence of the American people. We honor him because we trust him. If there are any indispensable men in the Government, he is one of them.

Mr. McCORMACK. I appreciate the observation of the gentleman from Michigan.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. WOODRUFF. I wish to say I have known J. Edgar Hoover since the day he entered the Department of Justice. I have looked upon him and his career with great pride and satisfaction. He is a man of great ability and capacity. I agree with everything that has been said today about this very distinguished American.

Mr. McCORMACK. I appreciate very much the observation of the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. We were aware that the majority leader was anxious to offer this amendment increasing the salary of the director of the FBI. The committee held a meeting, and I can say the decision of the committee was almost unanimous. The committee is very happy to accept the amendment. The committee is very much in favor of it.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman. The suggestion that I offer this amendment came from the committee itself and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT]. Not only is this a deserved recognition, but this action of the House will constitute an answer to the unfair critics of this great man, and to show that in this body he has friends.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has again expired.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, supplementing what the majority leader and other Members have said with reference to the Director

of the FBI, I am taking this opportunity to say to the House that last year, at the suggestion of the committee, Mr. Hoover and his associates prepared a booklet entitled "The Story of the FBI," which outlined in considerable detail the organization, functions and activities of the FBI. The thought was that if the youth of the country were familiar with the facilities of this agency for apprehending crime, there may be a great deal less of it.

These publications are available to Members of Congress for distribution, and it was thought that if they would ask for them they could be distributed throughout the many congressional districts.

I thought that the Members of the House would be interested in knowing that this publication is now available and can be obtained upon request from the FBI. I want to read the statement made by our chairman during the hearings. I quote as follows:

It is nice to have money and the things that money can buy, but it is very necessary that we check up ourselves from time to time to see that we do not lose the things that money cannot buy.

This was a tribute to Mr. Hoover during the hearings; and I believe that if this publication to which I have referred is sufficiently distributed throughout the country it may be instrumental in reducing crime.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a consent request?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto end in 8 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, we have heard a lot said over the radio and have read a great deal in the newspapers about this appropriation.

The inference has been made that it represents a stiffening on the part of Congress against the habitual wild spending that has been carried on by this body in the last 13 years. I cannot understand why anyone should get this idea. The most that was spent for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State during the war years was in 1944, which was \$398,749,000. The appropriation requested for these three departments for 1947 is \$369,976,000. This is only \$28,775,000 less than the expenditures for the year 1944, the high point of the war years.

The expenditure for these departments in the last prewar year, 1940, was \$145,915,000. This appropriation for 1947 is greater by \$224,061,000, or about 150 percent, than the expenditure in 1940.

The expenditure for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State in 1933 was \$82,463,000. This appropriation calls for \$287,511,000, or approximately 350 percent more than the expenditure in 1933.

This appropriation is in my opinion so wrong that words fail me to properly characterize it. It indicates to me an almost total lack of appreciation on the part of this body of the dire and menacing financial straits the Nation is in. The Congress seems hell-bent on completely bankrupting the Treasury and plunging the Nation into chaos.

Expenditures of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State for the years 1932 through 1947:

	Commerce	Justice	State	Total
1932....	\$33,983,000	\$43,169,000	\$19,053,000	\$96,205,000
1933....	28,666,000	38,192,000	15,005,000	82,463,000
1934....	20,168,000	26,369,000	12,161,000	78,998,000
1935....	27,031,000	25,697,000	18,679,000	71,407,000
1936....	31,113,000	30,477,000	17,228,000	78,818,000
1937....	27,298,000	32,195,000	17,121,000	76,614,000
1938....	27,441,000	32,942,000	18,365,000	78,748,000
1939....	40,017,000	49,325,000	19,715,000	110,057,000
1940....	65,968,000	55,944,000	24,003,000	145,915,000
1941....	94,914,000	62,473,000	26,100,000	183,487,000
1942....	156,530,000	83,825,000	33,376,000	273,731,000
1943....	186,243,000	100,072,000	48,849,000	335,164,000
1944....	223,306,000	117,469,000	57,984,000	398,749,000
1945....	164,014,000	108,300,000	76,533,000	248,847,000
1946....	-----	-----	-----	278,173,000
1947....	-----	-----	-----	369,976,000

¹ Appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS] is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment, of course, will pass. The distinguished majority leader is to be congratulated on making it possible for us to vote on the amendment which recognizes the achievement of an organization which Hoover had handled so ably and which has no counterpart throughout the world in efficiency and achievements. During the few years I spent in the Department of Justice I got to know Edgar Hoover quite well. I know the fine organization which he heads and the many, many things which he has done. I understand that at the present time he is losing very valuable men because he cannot pay them a proper living salary for the fine work they are doing. The majority leader tells me that in the immediate future additional money will be made available to pay these men so that Mr. Hoover can maintain his fine organization and keep these splendid young men who are now in his organization.

Mr. Chairman, this recognition is long overdue. It is the answer to those Communists and the Bureau of the Budget who have been after Hoover's scalp for some time. It is the answer to those who want to get rid of Mr. Hoover. The House today is affirmatively telling them where we stand so far as this great American is concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes (emergency): For salaries and expenses, during the national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed 150 (for replacement only), and hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; firearms and ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed \$3,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including the cost of a compartment or such other accommodations as may be authorized by the Director for security when authorized personnel are required to transport secret documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and valuable equipment; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice; and including not to exceed \$50,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended, \$20,000,000.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. RABAUT: On page 42, line 18, strike out the sum "\$20,000,000" insert in lieu thereof "\$23,000,000."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, since the committee reported out this bill, events have transpired which make necessary a revision of the original estimates recommended for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Accordingly, this committee amendment is offered.

At the time Mr. Hoover, the very able Director of the FBI, appeared before the committee, we were impressed by his testimony as to the crime conditions developing in our country. The committee recommended, in approving the budget estimate for this Bureau in the amount of \$28,700,000, that if the crime wave developed to such proportions as to make it difficult to cope with because of appropriation limitations, the Bureau should request supplemental funds.

I am not an alarmist, yet I know, as does every Member on this floor, that crime has increased in such proportions in the very recent past that the law-abiding, God-fearing citizens throughout our country are apprehensive as to where the present trend will lead us.

Many criminals today are finding means to flout the law. Not a day passes but that we read in our papers, we hear by broadcast of crimes committed which are revolting to us. I, for one, say that now, as never before, we must have

strong and virile law enforcement. If we cripple effective law enforcement now, we can only expect the present crime wave to increase to such an extent that the lives and property of all of us will be endangered.

The committee, at the time hearings were held, felt that it might be possible to continue the full activities of the FBI with the amount recommended. However, since that time events have transpired which necessitate increasing our recommendation for this item from its present amount of \$28,700,000 to \$31,700,000, an increase of \$3,000,000.

I have been privileged to be a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations handling the Justice appropriation since 1937. I have been chairman of this subcommittee since 1942. Through these years I have become intimately acquainted with Mr. Hoover, the Director of the FBI, and have come to know the excellent manner in which his Bureau has assumed heavy additional responsibilities with a heretofore unknown degree of success.

My every effort, both as a private citizen and as the representative of my people in the Halls of Congress, has been directed to the continued protection of the home and to the safety of our country. I have continuously endeavored to zealously protect that which we hold dear—our ideals, our democracy.

Victory has been achieved, but we cannot rest on our laurels in the face of increasing unrest and strife on our home front.

Consider the following which concerns the future generation, those who will take the reins of government from us as we pass on: In 1945, as published in Uniform Crime Reports, issued since conclusion of hearings on the bill, more persons aged 17 were arrested than in any other age group; a survey of 543,852 arrest records revealed that approximately 114,000, or 21 percent, were under 21 years of age. Arrest of girls under 21 years of age showed an increase of more than 109 percent over the last peacetime year, 1941. Two thousand cities, representing a population of 65,000,000, reported increases in serious crimes in 1945 over 1944, in nearest percentages, as follows:

	Percent
Robberies	24
Auto theft.....	19
Burglaries.....	17
Manslaughter.....	16
Murders.....	10
Rape.....	6

More recently, the committee has been advised that further increases in crime have been reported. In comparing the 2-month period of January and February, 1946, with the same period for 1945, we find that murder has increased more than 33 percent; manslaughter has increased 32 percent; robbery has increased 47 percent; burglary has increased 27 percent; larceny has increased 15 percent and auto theft has increased more than 37 percent. This information reflects a dark future if these trends continue. We must make certain that adequate funds are made available.

I am not unmindful of the need for utmost economy in Government opera-

tion. The bill presently being considered reflects the attitude of the committee. Every economy possible has been effected.

A certain amount of uninformed criticism to the effect that some cuts were too severe has been voiced since the bill was reported. Destructive criticism is cheap and comes easy. The committee is continually faced with the problem of appropriating adequately but not extravagantly and at the same time bearing in mind the interests of the public which pays the bills.

In the estimate for the FBI which I am proposing be increased by an amount of \$3,000,000, we are buying insurance for the future of the country; we are underwriting decent lives and living conditions for our children; we are assuring them that their world will be more peaceful—more law-abiding than we in our turbulent generation have experienced.

It is true that this Bureau has shown tremendous growth, yet this growth as I know is not self-perpetuation but one made necessary through increased responsibilities which have been so adequately shouldered by Mr. Hoover and his staff during the past years. This staff which is overworked now by any standard of measurement must be assured of our continued support. I have faith through knowledge that Director Hoover will maintain the solid front of law enforcement through our every community which will make possible prompt control over those elements of lawlessness which are so desperately endeavoring to gain a foothold in our economic life today.

We all know the record of the FBI under the able guidance of its Director, J. Edgar Hoover. In Mr. Hoover the country is blessed with an humble civil servant who has for years turned aside personal profit to work for humanity as a whole.

I earnestly recommend to my colleagues that the amendment increasing this item be approved.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JONES. I want to state to the Chairman that for the purpose of curbing the crime wave this amendment is very necessary, and I therefore want to register my support in favor of the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. I thank my colleague.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this is a committee amendment, not the amendment of any individual. It is an amendment which the committee has had under consideration for some time, and the committee is now unanimous in asking the Committee of the Whole to adopt the amendment.

You will recall that in general debate on this bill I took the floor and discussed at some length the story of the FBI. In that statement I indicated to the House that the FBI had voluntarily returned to the Treasury of the United States millions of dollars. The organization is a conservative one, made up of

people of high type, of high quality, of great efficiency, whose services are demanded many times by private industry. This amendment will help the FBI to keep many of these valuable employees in service. The committee in reaching the totals for the operation of the FBI for the next fiscal year may have overlooked the many additional duties which have been placed upon the FBI. After reviewing these totals your subcommittee now feels this additional amount is necessary. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I urge the adoption of this committee amendment.

Mr. HAND. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAND. Mr. Chairman, I support this amendment. I am glad the committee offered it, although I am very reluctant to see an additional \$3,000,000 go into this bill. I am also delighted with the action of the House in giving deserved recognition to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. I only wish that I could be as satisfied with the remainder of this appropriation bill as I am with that section which devotes itself to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I am not able to support the appropriations for the Department of State and other departments contained in H. R. 6056, for reasons which are made perfectly plain in the report of the committee itself, which attempts to justify these appropriations. No amount of explanation can overcome the fact that this appropriation bill shows an increase of \$40,510,759 over the expenses of the previous year. I note with misgivings that the Budget estimates of the departments involved were \$56,191,930 in excess of even the increased amounts allowed by the committee. This bill appropriates \$30,500,000 of new items not carried in the current year's appropriation.

The committee is very well aware of the need for the curtailment of expenditures. They say in their report on page 3:

NEED FOR CURTAILMENT OF EXPENDITURES

This matter was discussed at some length by the committee in its report on the appropriation bill for the current fiscal year. The change from war to peace and the further increased Federal indebtedness gives added reason for the reduction of Federal activities by the elimination of many desirable and well-meaning functions and the retention only of those functions which are necessary to the proper administration of Government and the maintenance of the national economy and the national welfare. Increases have been allowed in a number of projects which seem to the committee to be necessary to reestablish our peacetime economy but the committee wishes to state at this time that as reconversion progresses, it will become increasingly more determined to limit appropriations, not only to the extent of eliminating increases but even reducing the base on which those increases are established.

That "even reducing" should be considered now.

The committee goes on to say:

There seems to have developed during the war years what some have termed "a spending psychology" and the committee is fearful that this spending psychology has become somewhat too deeply entrenched in the minds of the officials responsible for the operation of our Federal establishments. It must be eliminated.

But when? When are we going to eliminate that war spending psychology?

The committee continues:

There can, of course, be no such thing as a return to conditions which existed prior to the war years. Responsibilities of government have increased through the enactment of additional legislation, wages are on a higher level, certain war-created activities must be continued for some time, and problems attendant to the reestablishment of our national economy have arisen. All call for increased activity on the part of the Federal Government. Nevertheless, a concerted effort must be made by all concerned to reduce the cost and limit the size of our Government. It would seem to the committee to be more logical for the departmental officials who are more familiar with their activities to initiate reductions in expenditures, rather than to have them reduced by the committee, pursuing, performance at times, an arbitrary course.

I would like to refer to another statement of the Committee on the testimony of Col. Alfred McCormack of the Department of State, that there are 80 or 90 agencies of Government gathering various types of information abroad. And the committee says it does not know this to be a fact, but it recommends that the Bureau of the Budget should institute remedial measures. Without being critical of this able and hard working committee, I should think this was a fact which should be ascertained.

For the fiscal year 1946, the appropriation for the Department of State was \$90,139,314. This Department, in estimating its requirements for the fiscal year 1947, sought to obtain \$127,885,308. Just prior to the war, the Department of State operated on a budget of approximately \$17,000,000. As to this, the committee says it views with some apprehension the rapid increase in personnel and other requirements of this Department, which has taken place during the war years, with every indication of a continued expansion in the postwar years. It does not do any good to "view this continued expansion with some apprehension"—the only remedy is to stop it by curtailing appropriations.

In one matter after another, the Congress views with alarm increased expenditures and expanding personnel. It is time we do more than view with alarm.

There seems to be a general attitude that while these things annoy and disturb us, we cannot do anything about it now; we will do it next year. I say the time to do it is now.

There is not the slightest use of denouncing the administration's budget of \$36,000,000,000—which is entirely too much for peacetime—and then support appropriation bills which go to make a total of that amount.

On page 5 of the report, the committee suggests that the rebuilding of the world calls for a strong Department of

State. While there are undoubtedly some who desire the world rebuilt at the expense of the American taxpayers, I am not aware that the Congress has subscribed to any such ultra ambitious program. I think the people and the Congress are united in their desire that the United States should accept its full share of responsibility in the United Nations and in world cooperation. I am equally sure that neither the people, nor the Congress, have authorized that the world be rebuilt by our appropriations.

What is before us in this bill is a specific illustration of a fearsome and continuing trend, not to rebuild the world, but to continue to build a tremendous Federal bureaucracy. In a 6-months' period, since the end of the war in August 1945, the old-line departments and agencies have increased by 140,000 the number of their employees. Apparently those who were dismissed from war agencies are immediately taken on in the regular departments of government. In the Department of Commerce, which is involved in this bill, there is an increase of 2,508 from December 1945 to January 1946, and a further increase of 1,503 from January to February 1946. In the Post Office Department there was an increase of 6,144 from December to January, and a further increase of 9,879 from January to February. Despite this increase of over 16,000 employees, the Department wrote me, on April 10, that it was unable to give me some very simple information that I required, because of a shortage of clerical help. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that if this trend continues unchecked, the time will come when the minority of our population will be working and paying taxes in order to support a majority on the Federal pay roll. And it is passing strange that these increases are most noticeable in election years.

I am not one who insists that the primary object of government should be a balanced budget, although this is highly desirable from every standpoint, and is a stronger check against inflation than most of the measures suggested. I am not opposed to appropriating, even very large sums of money, when I am satisfied that public good will be the result. But I am most unalterably opposed to the attitude that having spent \$100,000,000,000 in wartime years we can continue a lavish scale of expenditures for a lavish number of Government clerks indefinitely.

It is just useless to keep talking about economy and efficiency and not raise a voice against constantly increasing appropriations. I, therefore, cannot support this or other similar appropriation bills, unless amendments substantially reducing them are passed.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, if there are no other Members who desire to speak on this amendment, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment be concluded in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I am very happy that my colleague the gentleman from Michigan will make the closing argument in favor of the amendment.

Mr. DONDERO. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, it is not very often—in fact, it is most unusual—that I take the floor in support of an amendment calling for an increase in an appropriation bill. But my judgment in this case demands that I do that very thing. It so happens that I have had some contact and experience with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and particularly with J. Edgar Hoover, the capable and splendid Director of the Bureau. There is going on in this world a struggle between two ideologies of government—one which believes that the individual is the master of his government and is everything; the other ideology of government is that the individual is a subject and a number only and that his government, the state, is the master of all. Within the United States that struggle is now going on. This increased appropriation is to place in the hands of the Federal Bureau of Investigation additional power and equipment with which to combat that foreign ideology and uphold our own concept of human order and society—the Republic of the United States. I might say that it has come to my attention, and it has been a great disappointment to me, that in some instances the efforts of the FBI have been almost completely frustrated in attempting to deal with this condition within our own country.

This House has heard something about that quite recently when I addressed it on a resolution which was passed by an overwhelming vote, of better than 2 to 1, that we may take a look at the inside and see what is going on within our Government by people who have no sympathy with our form of freedom and self-government. If I had my way about it I would pass a law which would take the FBI out of all departments of government and make it a separate and independent agency, free from all control, except subject to and responsible only to the Congress of the United States. If that were done, its hands would be free, and it would more fully be able to work its will in behalf of the people of this country.

Three million dollars is not too much money as we count it in this day and age in which you and I live to be added to the defense and protection of the Nation. I am pleased to take the floor and raise my voice in defense of an agency of this Government which has earned the confidence and respect of the American people for the record it has made.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. GILLESPIE. I believe, if the gentleman had sat in the committee and heard the testimony, his opinion would be strengthened. We listened to Mr. Hoover for some time, and I think the best money we can spend today is to strengthen the FBI and make it as independent as possible.

Mr. DONDERO. I thank the gentleman, and I agree with him thoroughly.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] has expired.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT]. The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration; including personal services in the District of Columbia; care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclusion of aliens in the United States and to, through, or in foreign countries; payment of rewards for information leading to the apprehension or conviction of violators of the immigration laws; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone services; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase for replacement only (not to exceed 300), hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; lawbooks, citizenship textbooks for free distribution, books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money; mileage and fees of witnesses subpoenaed on behalf of the United States; stenographic reporting services by contract; and operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; \$24,500,000: *Provided*, That the Attorney General may transfer to, or reimburse, any other department, agency, or office of Federal, State, or local governments, funds in such amounts as may be necessary for salaries and expenses incurred by them in rendering authorized assistance to the Department of Justice in connection with the administration and enforcement of said laws; for detention of alien enemies, including the construction of temporary buildings, and for all necessary expenses, including household equipment, incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, including transportation and other expenses in the return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General, advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route, and for the payment of wages to alien enemy detainees for work performed under conditions prescribed by the Geneva Convention: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization may contract with officers and employees for the use, on official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further*, That provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens in the Government service shall not apply to the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and Nat-

uralization Service (not to exceed 10 permanent and such temporary employees as are required from time to time) where competent citizen interpreters are not available.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I arise to make some observations in reference to the legislation pending in the other body pertaining to the British loan. It seems to me that a clear analysis of this bill or legislative proposal would indicate that it should have been initiated in the House of Representatives.

The theory upon which this observation is based is that the major premise in the arrangement that has been arrived at with Great Britain is one involving trade, including quotas, tariffs, and other factors involved in trade between nations. Tariffs, customs, and all sorts of import duties are revenue-raising measures. In section 7 of article I of the Constitution, it says:

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

It has long been the established practice and interpretation that any measure which affects these revenue-raising bills, which impose duties and customs, likewise originate in the House of Representatives. The trade-agreements acts, and all the amendments thereto, which delegate to the President authority to enter into trade agreements with foreign nations originate in the House of Representatives, and they are referred to the committee dealing with revenue and taxation, to wit, the Ways and Means Committee. Within recent weeks the Congress passed the Philippine Trade Agreement Act. This act dealt with tariffs, customs, import duties, import quotas, and other factors which will determine the future trade agreements between the new Republic of the Philippine Islands and the United States. That bill rightly originated in the House of Representatives and was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Permit me to say that I have no personal reasons for suggesting that the legislation implementing our arrangement with Great Britain be referred to the Ways and Means Committee. It is a controversial subject and I am not out hunting for participation therein merely for the sake of having something to do. In addition to that, that committee is tied up with an over-all study of the Social Security Act. It has many other measures pending before it, and it is the hope of the minority members, at least, that we have a tax bill this year. Consequently, what I have to say about the jurisdiction of the legislation, which includes the British loan, is not motivated by any personal desire to have it referred to a committee of which I am a member. The rules of the House do provide that all legislation relating to the revenue and such measures as purport to raise revenue and the bonded debt of the United States shall be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. This is in section 2 of rule 11.

In support of the contention that the major factor in the current proposal per-

taining to Great Britain is that of trade, I wish to quote from a pamphlet published by the Office of International Trade Policy of the Department of State. It is dated January 1946, and written by one Clair Wilcox, director. Mr. Wilcox says:

These agreements—there are three of them—are broad in scope, and they conform to establish a pattern of American policy. They provide, first, for the settlement of the war accounts.

The second part of these agreements is an understanding on commercial policy, in which the United Kingdom expresses its full agreement with the American proposal, pledges itself to participate in this summer's negotiations for the reduction of barriers to trade, and undertakes to support the American proposals at the world conference in the fall.

Continuing on quoting from the same pamphlet we read as follows:

The third item, and the one that has attracted the widest public attention, is the financial agreement.

Certainly, if the second part of these agreements, which deal with trade, tariffs, trade mergers, import quotas, and the like, is the most important of the entire arrangement, then, the bill should have originated in the House of Representatives and should have been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Let us see what the leaders in this administration and the British leaders have to say on that subject.

In a pamphlet entitled "Anglo-American Financial Agreement" published by the United States Treasury, January 1946, the Honorable Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury, says:

The American people want a world of peace and prosperity. So do the people of all countries. This will be possible only through international cooperation to establish fair currency and trade practices that will make it possible for world trade to expand and grow.

Mr. Vinson also says:

England can secure imports only by paying for them by exports.

Mr. Vinson goes on to say:

And they agree that with this help, England could abandon wartime currency and trade discrimination and join with the United States in a program of international economic cooperation. This is the essence of the financial agreement between the United States and England which is now before Congress for approval.

It is apparent that Secretary of the Treasury Vinson feels that the trade-agreement features of our proposal with England are foremost. In other words, it involves trade negotiations, reductions in tariffs, and possibly import quotas. It should have followed the same legislative procedure as the trade-agreements legislation and the Philippine Trade Act.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has published a factual book entitled "Financial Agreement With the United Kingdom." It is dated February 1946. On page 7 of that booklet, it is stated the United States agrees "to join with other nations in eliminating or modifying trade barriers, the commitment implying a further reduction in tariffs under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act."

In that same chamber of commerce booklet on pages 16 and 17, we find this interesting observation:

The two Governments, it is further stated, have also agreed upon the procedures for the international negotiation and implementation of these proposals. Preliminary negotiations with other nations already have commenced for the purpose of developing concrete arrangements to carry out the proposals, including definitive measures for the relaxation of trade barriers of all kinds. The negotiations will relate to tariffs and preferences, quantitative restrictions, subsidies, State trade, cartels, and other types of trade barriers discussed in the State Department document.

On January 12, 1946, the Secretary of the Treasury, Fred M. Vinson, and Acting Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, took part in a Nation-wide radio broadcast. In that broadcast, Dean Acheson said:

In some ways, the joint American and British statement on commercial policy is the most important part of the agreement.

This joint American and British agreement which deals principally with the question of trade, tariffs, and quotas, is a grant of authority that extends several years beyond the life of our present Trade Agreement Act. President Truman in his message to Congress said:

It is not too much to say that the agreement now transmitted will set the course of American and British economic relations for many years to come.

Quoting again from the United States Chamber of Commerce bulletin, they say:

Whether the loan would prove to be a gift or a loan without interest may well be a moot point.

They go on to say:

Whether the loan actually is repaid as to principal as well as interest may depend to a considerable extent upon the willingness of the United States to accept payment in goods.

It is apparent that this is an agreement involving trade. It follows in the same pattern as our Trade Agreements Act and as the act dealing with our trade relations with the new Philippine Republic. It involves revenue, it is a tariff measure. It should originate in the House of Representatives.

I have referred to the publication by the United States Chamber of Commerce on this American-British arrangement. I wish to quote from that same pamphlet some of the British opinion in reference to this law. They quote Winston Churchill as saying on December 13, 1945:

If the United States had seen fit to say, "We shall give a grant-in-aid or a loan without interest" it would have been very natural to share their benevolent act and understanding on other matters. As it is, we seem to have the worst of it both ways. Everyone has drawn attention to the proposal that sterling be convertible into dollars within so short a time as 15 months, whereas at Bretton Woods it was contemplated that there should be a delay of as much as 5 years before we accepted convertibility as a definite legal obligation.

The convertibility within 15 months appears to be a proposition so doubtful and perilous that in practice we can only hope

it will defeat itself. It is—in fact we hope—too bad to be true.

The London Economist places a number of criticisms against the proposal. Their discussion of it indicates that they consider it a matter relating to trade and to tariff, thus supporting the contention that the legislation authorizing this arrangement is tariff and trade legislation. I wish to quote from the London Economist as follows:

This crippling of Britain's bargaining strength is the first of the major objections. We cannot accept the American doctrine of nondiscrimination and hope to get our exports up to the required level. We cannot survive without the methods that are called reciprocal by those who practice them and bilateral by those who object. * * * Every nation in the world practices discrimination in one form or another. The Americans discriminate quite openly and powerfully in their loan policy, in their shipping laws, and most ostentatiously in their immigration restrictions. We have at least as much right as they to employ the methods of discrimination that we find useful.

The second major defect of the proposals is that they virtually rule out the possibility of a planned expansion of international trade. * * * The only way in which a state can plan its trade upward is by entering into agreements with other states for the mutual assurance of export markets—and that is to be banned.

I also wish to quote from the speech of Lord Keynes in the House of Lords at the time of ratification of the financial agreement. He said:

It is relevant, I think, to remind your Lordships that the maximum charge to use in respect of the early years is not much more than half of what is being charged in respect of loans which the United States is making currently to her other Allies, through the Import and Export Bank or otherwise; whilst the minimum charge percent, to which we have been asked to commit ourselves in the early years is only one-fifth of the annual service charge which is being asked from the other allies. None of these loans is subject to a 5-year moratorium. All the other loans which are being made are tied loans limited to payments for specific purchases from the United States. Our loan, on the other hand, is a loan of money without strings, free to be expended in any part of the world.

The most favorable terms sometimes allowed as, for instance, in the case of France, for the purpose of clearing up what she obtained through the lend-lease machinery, are 2½ percent, with repayment over 30 years, beginning next year; that is to say, an annual debt of 5½ percent, so that an amount equal to 34 percent of this loan will have been paid by France during the 6 years before we have begun to pay anything at all. The normal commercial terms in the Export-Import Bank are, however, 3 percent, repayable over 20 years commencing at once, so that payments equal to 43 percent of the loan would have been paid during the first 6 years in which we pay nothing.

Mr. Chairman, I submit that the legislation now pending in the other body should have been originated in the House of Representatives and that the House should so declare.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification: For salaries and expenses necessary for searching census records and supplying information incident to carrying out

the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory requirements with respect to age and citizenship certification, including personal services at the seat of government, travel, microfilm, and binding records, books of reference, periodicals, and photographic supplies, \$150,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the furnishing from census records of evidence for the establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations approved jointly by the Secretary and the Social Security Board.

Census of business: For the work of collecting, compiling, and publishing (including printing and binding) the census of business or distribution, as authorized by the act of March 14, 1903 (5 U. S. C. 604), including the employment by the director of personnel at the seat of government and elsewhere without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$10,000,000.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES: On page 51, line 22, strike out lines 22, 23, 24, and 25, and on page 52, line 1, strike out lines 1, 2, and 3.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would strike the entire paragraph for the proposed census of business.

The amount provided by the committee in this bill is \$10,000,000. According to the testimony in the hearings the number of people required for this business census will be about 3,027 in the field, and 1,593 man-years in the District of Columbia, new years. The total would be 5,000 man-years required for the taking of this business census.

I call your attention to the fact that the Bureau requested of the Budget \$14,305,329 for this business census. The Budget Bureau cut them down to \$11,000,000 plus, and the subcommittee allowed the \$10,000,000 which you have before you in this item.

I call your attention to page 266 of the hearings where the following colloquy occurs:

Dr. HAUSER. If we could refer back to the matter of the taking of this census, this cut of the Budget Bureau will bring the business census down to about the amount of information collected in 1940, and it does not go beyond that.

Mr. STEFAN. You will get for approximately \$12,000,000 the job that you did get for \$8,000,000 before?

Dr. HAUSER. Taking the census of agriculture took \$10,000,000 in 1939-40, and it took \$15,000,000 in 1945. Increased costs, largely in the field due to salary increases, raises in labor cost generally throughout the country, as well as other costs account entirely for the difference. It is about the same amount of work accomplished, but it just costs more to do it.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. SPRINGER. Is it not a fact that the census taken in 1945 was practically identical with the census here proposed?

Mr. JONES. The 1945 census was a sample census of business. The one provided for in the pending bill is an actual full-dress census with questionnaires, and so forth, on business.

Mr. SPRINGER. And that sample census of business cost \$15,000,000.

Mr. JONES. I am not sure about the cost.

Mr. SPRINGER. It was almost \$15,000,000 as I recall it.

Mr. JONES. That may be what was proposed for the sample census a year ago.

Mr. SPRINGER. The item in the bill is \$10,000,000 for the taking of a complete census of business.

Mr. JONES. The gentleman is correct. I want to make this point: I do not believe the census can be taken for this \$10,000,000 allowed by the committee. I do not believe the cost will be kept within that limit because the difference in cost for the agricultural census of 1940 and 1945 was a 50-percent increase for the latter year. It is only reasonable to assume that if we start this business census we will spend \$15,000,000 before we complete it.

My proposal is to cut out the entire business census this year, and I offer the amendment for the simple reason that never before in the history of the United States Government has our Government known more about business in the United States than at the present time. Just examine for a minute the number of questionnaires that are forwarded to all types and manner of business by the Office of Price Administration. That is current. They are furnished every 3 months and also on an annual basis. Information from businessmen furnished to the OPA is the last word, straight from the horse's mouth. The OPA claims such detailed information they know everything about American business from top to bottom, big and little.

In addition, the Civilian Production Administration has control of the allocation of materials and must of necessity know exactly what the inventories and stocks of materials are in order to make the allocation of short supplies of civilian goods as well as the goods of heavy industry.

Never before in the history of the country has government known more about business, and it is current, it is up to date. Particularly with reference to the Office of Price Administration, there has been a flood of businessmen and concerns trying to get an increase in price and the reports required of businessmen are therefore even more frequent than quarterly. I therefore ask that you vote down the \$10,000,000 for the business census by adopting my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 10 minutes, 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment to strike out this \$10,000,000 item for a business

census. The people have been censused out of patience. The Government knows more now about every business concern than ever in the history of the Nation. This census will add 3,000 people to the Federal pay roll.

The President has promised the American people to try to balance the Budget, but you of the President's party have refused to join with us of the minority almost solidly on every roll call when we have offered amendments to strike millions from this bill. Henry Wallace, head of the Department of Commerce, will never get as much money as he wants for his Department. He has asked for \$39,000,000 more this year than he had last year. He, as you well know, is a spendthrift and a wastrel of the taxpayers' money.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment to strike the \$10,000,000 should prevail because as you of the majority pile up the national debt on almost every piece of legislation and as you increase the number of people on the Federal pay roll, you are driving this country constantly forward toward inflation. It seems to me that you Members of Congress should join with those of us who are for economy in an effort to help demobilize bureaucracy and in any effort to stop waste and deficient spending. The chairman of this committee has stated on the floor of the House that the national debt for every man, woman, and child in America today is around \$2,000.

Mr. PITTEMBERG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. PITTEMBERG. May I ask the gentleman if he does not believe that if we do not start in cutting out some of these \$10,000,000 items, such as the present one, which will accomplish no purpose except to put some people on the pay roll looking forward to the elections this fall that this country is going bankrupt and the dollar will become practically worthless?

Mr. VURSELL. I think the gentleman from Minnesota is quite right in his observations. I have hoped against hope during the over 3 years I have been a Member of Congress that the House of Representatives would set an example of economy, that probably the other body would follow, and that we could reduce the number of people on the Government pay roll who are a constant drain upon the taxpayers of this country.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. SPRINGER. It has been mentioned that business has had practically every kind and type of questionnaire which they have had to fill out and send down to a department in Washington. Is it not a fact that practically every department of government knows all about business, what the businessmen have and everything connected with business at this particular moment?

Mr. VURSELL. The gentleman is quite right. There has never been a time in all the history of this country when the business people have been so bedeviled with questionnaires as to the

state of their business as at the present time.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I just want to emphasize the last statement the gentleman made. Does not the gentleman think the American people, especially businessmen, are getting pretty tired of having to submit to answering questionnaires and furnishing information with respect to their business? Does not the gentleman think this is a pretty good time to halt in some degree at least this unnecessary gathering of data that will not do the country very much good?

Mr. VURSELL. The gentleman from Kansas is right.

The businessmen in the areas where they have labor shortage facing the country today and have for the past 2 or 3 years, have spent millions upon millions of hours filling out questionnaires. I must remind the House that there are something like 35 or 40 different organizations in this Nation today that are gathering some sort of census. Undoubtedly we can afford to save this \$10,000,000 and save the people further aggravation and waste of time in making out these questionnaires. I hope you will help us make this saving.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, can it be possible that the Members of this House have forgotten the vacant stores that stood all over this Nation after World War I, after they had the spiral of inflation and the grand crash? Can it be possible that they have forgotten all that? Can it be possible that they have forgotten all about the people that were wiped out financially? Can you forget your own conditions because you are Members of the House of Representatives? Due to the very things that you went through yourselves, can you forget that now because you want to thwart a policy; a policy of study? That is hard to understand. Is it possible that Members sitting here representing 300,000 people from their individual districts can be so unmindful as to think that what happened before cannot happen again, under worse conditions, because the spiral of inflation is threatening by the very action that was taken recently; when the public debt is two hundred and seventy-nine billion as compared with thirty-two billion before and when inflation following World War I was only thirteen billion? What it will be after this war, with a \$279,000,000,000 debt, no man knows, but it is very essential that this House should act and have this study made.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I will yield when I have finished my statement.

Now as to the census of business. How can any man who knows anything about business stand here on this floor and maintain that we should have no statistics about business conditions now; not

study it; let the businessman find out for himself; do not have an over-all picture of the situation at all; that is unnecessary? That, to my way of thinking, does not make sense. It just is not cricket. Now I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GROSS. Is the object of this census to find out how many little businesses have been closed by the autocratic action of the OPA?

Mr. RABAUT. No; it is not. I will tell the gentleman what it is, and I will not inject politics into any answer. It is for the purpose of protecting the fellow that will go into small business so that he might have some information before he risks his all. That is the answer, and I hope the gentleman will remember that.

Mr. THOM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. THOM. When was the last census of business taken under the provisions of this law?

Mr. RABAUT. In 1939.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. VURSELL. This is a friendly question. Is it not a fact that the chambers of commerce in the very small towns, and the banker members of the chambers of commerce are taking the keenest interest in and are in the best position to advise returning veterans and others who want to go into business as to what the business conditions are in the particular localities?

Mr. RABAUT. I have no quarrel with the chambers of commerce in any of the towns or in the largest cities, nor with the bankers, but they were advising people when we had the crash just the same as they are advising us now, and it was this Government that bailed them all out. In some cities that I know of, they even sold the chamber of commerce buildings because they could not hang on to them themselves.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Is it not also true that we have a half dozen other Government agencies that are gathering information similar to that which the gentleman has in mind? Does not the gentleman believe there is a lot of duplication going on with respect to this matter?

Mr. RABAUT. I would be glad to answer the gentleman, but my time has expired.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 55, noes 44.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. RABAUT and Mr. JONES.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 86, noes 76.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STEFAN: On page 52, line 4, strike out lines 4 to 10, inclusive.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, you have just voted to eliminate the business census which would require the employment of over 5,000 at an expense of about \$10,000,000. My amendment deals with the manufacturers' census which would require the employment of over 1,600 people at a cost of \$5,000,000. My argument is very similar to that of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] and others who feel that the people and the country are now harassed by so many questionnaires and so much office work and requests for information by the Government that they have very little time to take care of their own business.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. In addition to that, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is taking this very census and getting this same information right now.

Mr. STEFAN. There should be no duplication of this sort. This census may be valuable, but I feel we perhaps could defer this expense for the time being.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. I want to understand the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. STEFAN. My amendment is on page 59, line 4. It strikes out the manufacturer's census, \$5,000,000.

Mr. RABAUT. Not these other items to which you are referring?

Mr. STEFAN. Not at all. I am merely trying to explain to the House what a tremendous amount of money this proposed program will cost the taxpayer. We really should be curtailing expenses, and eliminate unnecessary Government employees. How can we, by any stretch of the imagination, meet the President's request to balance the Budget if we do not curtail some of these expenses which I think could very easily go over until some future time?

I hope you will support my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, one of the fundamental requisites for the successful transaction of business is information—data, which can be secured only through a Federal census. It is an aid the importance of which has been recognized from the beginning of the Government. It is one of the few mandates embodied in the Constitution of the United States—the taking of a census. Under that mandate

the Government has been taking censuses from 1790 on down to this date. It was not only recognized as one of the prime business requisites by the founders of the Republic, but in 1903 we passed a specific statute in which we provided for this particular phase of the census. It has been followed consistently since that time.

There has never been any question about the value of the data secured through this census. It has never been questioned. The businessmen of the United States have come to rely upon it and to expect it. There is practically a unanimous demand from the business of the country for the information that is secured through this census as indicated by numerous letters submitted to the committee and not a single letter of objection or criticism.

But the thing that should particularly concern us at this time is its especial value to small business. The great business organizations of the country have their own sources of information, and within a limited field they compile their own statistics. Of course, such data is not as full or as complete as the Government supplies, and they welcome the additional information furnished by the Government. But the small businessman does not have even this information. The pending appropriation which the amendment proposes to strike out is not only a proposition to help business generally in the United States, but is provided for the purpose of putting the small businessman on an equal footing with his larger and wealthier competitor. It gives the small businessman of the country a chance to get information which the big man with whom he competes is already able to secure and does secure in some measure for himself.

There has never been any criticism of this census from any of the business interests of the country. The only criticism has been purely political. I ask opponents of the appropriation to cite a single instance in which any business organization has opposed it. Without exception the business associations and organizations of the Nation favor it.

The census here proposed is one of the keys to business recovery and reconversion. It is the people to be served by this appropriation upon whom we must depend to lead us in this critical period of readjustment. They are pleading with us for this information. Can we deny them the tools with which to work?

In this connection, I want to pay tribute to the Director of the Bureau in charge of this work. He is one of the efficient men of the Government. Considering the rapid expansion of the business of this Bureau, both in volume and scope, in his effective administration has reflected credit both on the Bureau and the Department.

But I especially want to plead with the Members here today to give the little businessman this chance to conduct his business on a par with the large corporations and associations and to give the business of the country in general a fair chance in this respect to start back upon the road to reconversion. We must implement him with the tools he

needs to successfully conduct the business of the Nation in this critical hour.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a consent request?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes, the last 5 to be reserved to the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment because of my conviction and knowledge, as a small businessman and manufacturer, that the taking of this particular census is not only unnecessary but is a waste of public funds. The information which is gathered through this census from the small businessmen of the country, from manufacturers such as myself, does not become available for a long time after the census has been taken; and when it does become available is obsolete and worthless.

The only result to come from the taking of this census, other than to give employment to a few more people on the public pay roll, is to bother small business and to increase the tax burden upon the small manufacturing enterprises of the country in whom the gentleman from Missouri claims to be so greatly interested. If the gentleman from Missouri really wants to do something to help the small manufacturers and the small businessmen of America, let him reduce these huge appropriation bills that are being brought in by his committee to the floor of the House and are being passed by party votes.

I say to you, if we really want to help business, if we want to take a load off of the small manufacturers and make it possible for them to show a profit, then, in the name of Heaven, stop sending them a lot of Government questionnaires to fill out, and thus give their employees at least a little time to devote to the manufacturing business. Adopt this amendment, eliminate this census, and the small manufacturers of the United States will not only suffer no injury, but will actually be benefited.

There is no demand that I know of, or that anyone else can point to, that comes from small business or small manufacturers for this census. I do not know of a single small manufacturer in America who uses this census or gets any benefit from it. So I am hoping this amendment will be adopted so this costly expenditure of Government may be eliminated and thereby benefit somewhat the taxpayers and the business interests of the Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GALLAGHER] is recognized.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Chairman, I am a member of the Census Committee.

When I first heard of this measure I was opposed to it because it did not provide for a thorough census, although it was a rather accurate estimate. However, small business and large business sent recommendations to that committee asking that the census be taken. There seems to be an almost unanimous desire on the part of both small and big business that the information be made available so that they can determine the possibilities for the future development of their business.

We also inquired, when a particular department of the Government secured statistics, whether they used the same statistics as gathered by the census or gathered independent statistics and it was stated that the figures of the other departments of Government would be utilized, not especially those accumulated by the census.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] is recognized.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the pending amendment. This expenditure, in my opinion, is really a waste of public funds. I disagree with the gentleman from Missouri, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who would have you believe that the businessmen of this country are asking us to appropriate \$5,000,000 to get this information. I represent a pretty good segment of the people of this country, about 500,000 of them. There are a good many business interests in my district. There are a good many manufacturers in my district. I have never heard of any demand or request that we ask for this appropriation from the Federal Treasury. As a matter of fact, they would be most grateful to learn that this House for once had decided to cut off some of these unnecessary expenditures. They would like to see us save this \$5,000,000, for one thing, and they would like to keep from being pestered with so many questionnaires and demands for information from various agencies of government. If you look into this thing you will find that the Bureau of Labor Statistics has been recently and is now gathering information along the same lines as is provided by this particular appropriation.

Mr. Chairman, our Government has overdone this thing at the expense of our people. We have about a dozen different agencies of government that are gathering all kinds of information and statistics. After it is secured they do not seem to know what to do with it. The people of this country, I am sure, will be most grateful to find that the House has decided to cut just a little bit on these appropriations and save some of the taxpayers' money. You will find that our businessmen are not demanding this particular thing. They would like to catch their breath and attend to their own business for a while and not be required to answer so many questionnaires and information blanks.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to my distinguished chairman of the Civil Service Committee, reminding him, too, that these appointees are outside of the

civil service. Incidentally, the gentleman from West Virginia knows a lot about this matter.

Mr. RANDOLPH. It is my feeling that perhaps 90 percent of the statistics which are gathered by the Federal Government are never used for any constructive purpose after they have been forwarded to the respective governmental agencies, whether in Washington or in some other part of the country. That is my first contention.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I agree with the gentleman. He knows whereof he speaks. I appreciate his statement.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The second is that today we have statistics on the number of employees in business in this country, those figures being gathered by the Bureau of the Census in the Department of Commerce and also in the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Department of Labor.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman is exactly right.

Mr. RANDOLPH. In this instance there is unnecessary duplication of the gathering of identical figures. That should be done away with, and I think every effort by this House, regardless of whether the amendment originates on one side of the aisle or the other, should be supported where waste and overlapping of governmental functions occur.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I quite agree with the gentleman [Mr. RANDOLPH], and I do hope that the Members on the right of the aisle will joint with those on the left of the aisle and adopt this amendment and show the people of this country that it is not a political matter at all but that this House wants to save \$5,000,000 for the taxpayers, who will have to foot the bill. I trust you will see fit to support the amendment of the gentleman from Nebraska, a member of this committee, who has gone into this entire matter most carefully and knows whereof he speaks.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] told us that the census was provided by the Constitution, and that it has been taken ever since 1790. Let us not forget the purpose that the writers of the Constitution had in mind when they placed that provision in it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. That was a population census entirely, was it not?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. That is correct. I just looked up the definition of "census" in Webster's New International Dictionary, and here is what it says:

In the United States, a decennial general census, provided for by the Constitution (primarily to determine the number of Members of the House of Representatives and to enable the apportionment of direct taxes to be made) has been taken since 1790.

Now, there was never any thought in the minds of the makers of the Constitution when they wrote that provision that we should have anything like a Sample Census of Population, Monthly

Report on the Labor Force, Quarterly Expansion of M. R. L. F., Consumers Income Study, Census of Religious Bodies, General Population Statistics, Agricultural Statistics, Business Statistics, Foreign Trade Statistics, Government Statistics, Industrial Statistics, and so forth. The taking of the census in the United States is at the present time, and has been for many years, a purely political matter. Politics is the main consideration for placing the census provisions in this bill. That is why they should be stricken out.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Has the gentleman had any demand from businessmen in his section, in his district, for this census?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. The only demand I have had from my constituents is to keep the bureaucrats off their backs.

Mr. GILLESPIE. So far as I can see, the businessmen do not want it. I have had but one tell me that he wants it.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I have not had that many.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I was rather surprised to listen to the remarks of my distinguished friend the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Brown] when he came out flatly as one of the leaders of the Republican Party in the House—and he certainly is one of the recognized leaders, and I recognize him as such of the minority party of the House—as being against this census, and calling it all a waste of public funds.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I would like to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that I did not brand all censuses as a waste of money, but I did brand this specific census of manufacturers a waste of money. And I wish the gentleman would add to his mention of my record that I am also a small manufacturer and know whereof I speak.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman pleads guilty and I will accept his plea of guilty to being opposed to a census of manufacturers in any form at any time. And as far as being a small manufacturer, why the gentleman, I know, as such, is deeply indebted to the Democratic Party for the great assistance we have given to the small manufacturers as well as the big ones during the trying days of the Hoover depression and the years thereafter.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I am sorry to learn that I have just been demoted and I was no longer the recognized Republican leader of the House.

Mr. McCORMACK. No; never would I agree to that. I said one of the recognized leaders. No; never would I say that. My friend from Ohio takes his

place many seats behind my distinguished friend from Massachusetts, and I know that he will approve of my observation.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Just how far back does the gentleman place the gentleman from Ohio? Let us get this thing fixed.

Mr. McCORMACK. One thing certain, I am very glad that my friend from Ohio is not the new chairman of the Republican National Committee, because, with his versatility and his flexibility, we would have more difficulty in portraying to the people of America the things we intend to do than we will with the present chairman.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Let the record speak for itself.

Mr. McCORMACK. Nobody has a higher regard for my friend from Ohio than I, and he knows it.

Coming to the question of the census of manufactures, of course, this is such a terrible thing that it has been going on for 129 years. It first started back in 1810. So I am pleased to note that my friend from Ohio is the first Member of the House in 129 years who finally recognizes the fact that a census of manufactures is no good at any time and under any conditions. The fact is that the Republicans have conducted these censuses while they were in power, and properly so. The census of manufactures has a useful place in our economic life now. I am sorry the Committee of the Whole voted out the census of business. I am hopeful that when we get back into the House we will have a roll call so that the people of the country will know just where the two parties stand and the members thereof, because this is a matter of vital importance transcending party considerations. The people should know where the parties in this House stand on this important question, the census of business. It has been stricken out, temporarily, I hope. We ought to have a roll call.

The census of manufactures having gone on for 129 years, and being needed now, I hope that the amendment to strike that out will be defeated.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Michigan yield to me?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. FOLGER. I was going to ask the majority leader if in his opinion there had ever been a time when the census of business and the census of manufacturers were more important to the people of this country.

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the majority leader to answer the question.

Mr. McCORMACK. There is no question but that the taking of these censuses now, in view of the disturbances caused by the war and the readjustment

we are going through, is of vital importance not only to the business of America but to the people of America.

Mr. FOLGER. And political or party considerations ought to yield to the country's welfare, is not that so?

Mr. McCORMACK. No question about it. Of course, it is a good thing to have politics but it has no place in this discussion. However, the injection of politics into this has of course been on the most pleasant plane.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, as a direct aftermath of the war the department must expand, first, just to catch up on its regular work and responsibilities, for example, bringing up to date its vast commodity and industrial information, and, second, to handle its many postwar assignments, for example, those resulting from recent extension of trade agreement laws, participation in the formation and work of the new international economic agencies, and the work of the new Council of Economic Advice.

The majority leader has developed the subject, and I will not talk further on it. I ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. STEFAN) there were—ayes 77, noes 58.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed Mr. RABAUT and Mr. STEFAN as tellers.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 89, noes 70.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. MILLS). The Chair desires to make a statement.

Earlier today, immediately upon the House resolving itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the present bill, H. R. 6065, the chairman of the subcommittee handling the bill propounded a unanimous-consent request which the Chair endeavored to understand. The Chair, in attempting to understand the unanimous-consent request, failed, however, to understand that request as it was transcribed by the official reporter. The Chair has before him the transcript of the record as taken by the official reporter, of the request made by the gentleman from Michigan. The request of the gentleman from Michigan was that all debate on the pending amendment close in 5 minutes. The Chair misunderstood the gentleman so that when the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] offered an amendment to his amendment, the gentleman from Ohio, instead of being recognized for the 5 minutes to which he was entitled, was barred by the Chair from speaking in support of his amendment to the amendment.

The Chair wishes to apologize to the Committee and to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] for making a most unintentional misinterpretation of the request of the gentleman from Michigan. The Chair trusts the apology of the Chair may be accepted both by the gentleman from Ohio and the Committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Compiling census reports, etc.: For salaries and expenses necessary for securing information for and compiling and publishing the census reports provided for by law, the collection, compilation, and periodic publication of statistics showing United States exports and imports; temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the Classification Act; the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other records; preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work of specialized character by contract or otherwise; travel expenses, including not to exceed \$4,000 for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the collection of statistics, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary; reimbursement for actual cost of ferry fares and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls, and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel performed in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of employees engaged in census enumeration or survey; maintenance, repair, and operation of five motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; construction and repair of tabulating machines and other mechanical appliances, and the rental or purchase and exchange of necessary machinery, appliances, and supplies, including tabulating cards and continuous form tabulating paper; books of reference, periodicals, maps, newspapers (not exceeding \$200), \$13,000,000: *Provided*, That all functions necessary to the compilation of foreign trade statistics shall be performed in New York, N. Y.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to speak for 5 minutes out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the Members will recall that while the OPA extension bill was under consideration in Committee of the Whole, something like 10 days ago, I taxed the patience of the members of the Committee with an attempt to describe the distressful condition which presently affects the livestock industry, and to explain in some detail how it is that OPA regulations have resulted in a Nation-wide black market.

The Members will also remember, in all probability, that I offered an amendment to the OPA extension bill which, if adopted, would have lifted the OPA entirely from the field of the livestock industry and food products derived from such industry. The amendment finally, on roll call, was defeated in the House itself.

I note with some interest, Mr. Chairman, that but a day or two ago the Secretary of Agriculture, before a committee of the Senate, if I recollect correctly, has acknowledged, in effect, that a black market in meat is prevalent all over the United States. He is quite uncertain as to what can be done about it. Perhaps efforts might be continued for another 90 days, and if they do not work better than they have been working, perhaps something else could be tried, the inference being that OPA would withdraw from that field. I note also that in a press conference at the White House the President of the United States acknowledged the situation as recognized by the

Secretary of Agriculture and indicating that perhaps after all it might be well to take OPA out of the field. Then, too, the Senate Committee on Agriculture has recommended that OPA be withdrawn from the livestock field. In other words, Mr. Chairman, the acuteness and distressfulness and scandal of this situation are now being acknowledged by those in power and I am glad to hear it.

It is not important, and it may not even be interesting, for me to say to you that I have just returned from the Chicago stockyards, where I spent Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday transacting business of my own. During that period I had an excellent opportunity to observe at first hand the utter demoralization of the livestock market, especially with respect to slaughter cattle. I have not time under the 5-minute rule to describe that situation more in detail than I attempted to describe it in general debate on the OPA extension bill, but I may say to you, Mr. Chairman, that my observations in Chicago on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of this week confirm all my statements made before the Committee of the Whole and, indeed, would have justified me at that time in using more vigorous adjectives.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. RAYBURN. I think the membership of the House in general will understand that I was not enamored of all the amendments offered to the OPA bill.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Does the Speaker mean my amendment?

Mr. RAYBURN. Amendments. But if I had my way I would have joined the gentleman from New York in passing his amendment insofar as it related to cattle, because I feel that I know that with 80,000,000 cattle in the United States there is a number and production that is sufficient.

I may say to the gentleman from New York and to others that I have spoken to people in high places and told them that I think that cattle ought to be removed from control.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, this is not the first time that I and the Speaker of the House have been in agreement on certain fundamental things.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acquisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles, \$18,000,000, and the War and Navy Departments are authorized, during the fiscal year 1947, to transfer without charge, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, air navigation and communication facilities, including appurtenances thereto, the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics: *Provided*, That the consolidated appro-

pration under this head for the fiscal year 1946 is hereby continued available until June 30, 1947.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANDOLPH: On page 54, line 18, strike out "\$18,000,000" and insert "\$18,100,000."

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of the amendment which has been offered is to increase the amount by \$100,000 to which this paragraph refers. I do this to bring to the attention of the Committee the very definite need, as I understand it, on the basis of economy and not a further expenditure of funds, to bring about a program of air marking in the United States of America under proper jurisdiction of the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

I call your attention to page 781 of the hearings where Mr. Lample, of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, was testifying and was being questioned by the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT]. The gentleman from Michigan made the statement that this matter of air marking is most important. He realized, as do all of us, that the development of aviation in this country is not based alone, although it is important, upon the increase of the air-transport systems of our Nation but on the great stimulus already being given to private flying in this country.

When we were attacked at Pearl Harbor in 1941, we had approximately 24,000 privately owned and operated aircraft in the United States. We know that within the next few years, possibly a matter of 10 years, we will have five to six hundred thousand privately owned and operated aircraft in this country. Those planes will need not only the facilities for greater satisfaction of the air traveler but from the standpoint of safety. These air markings cannot be neglected for the communities of this country. Mr. Burden, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Air, stated that the amount proposed of \$25,000 was not enough to do the job. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] very appropriately said:

I do not know what you would do with \$25,000 for the whole country, but I am wondering how you could expend this money.

Mr. Burden replied:

I do not think it is enough.

Mr. Lample went ahead to say that it would just allow for certain salaries and expenses of a very small staff. In other words, there would be no program of air marking in the United States of America. He is a safety expert and he knows the value of safety aids for the private flier.

Mr. Chairman, that program is absolutely necessary if we are to provide the standardization of basic facilities throughout the thousands of communities in this country which need to have air marking. It was my privilege, through the courtesy of the subcommittee, to appear and to advocate \$200,000 for this particular item because I believed it was absolutely necessary in the development of our over-all air trans-

portation; however, I have cut this request to \$100,000. The Civil Aeronautics Administration can, in conjunction with the communities, where the counties and States can cooperate on a matching basis, do a necessary job. We cannot put that in the amendment, but we must necessarily do an important and coordinated job of air marking for the advantage and the safety of the private fliers of this country. The air transport craft do not need them. The communities of our Nation, in the interest of safety and in the interest of the development of this most important means of transportation in our country, need these air markings.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. GILLESPIE. I think it is very essential that we add this amount to the appropriation, and I want to support the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I appreciate the gentleman from Colorado making that statement because he uniformly believes in economy; however, as we develop the air transportation system of our country, with emphasis on private flying, we must do this job, and it can be done, at least partially, with the amount of money which the amendment proposes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the pending amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 8 minutes, 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT]?

There was no objection.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, of course, everyone knows that the Army and the Navy and the Coast Guard and the air lines are the principal users of the air-navigation facilities that are established and operated by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. The private flier frequently is not so instrumented in his airplane that he can use these facilities to advantage. He is the young fellow who is traveling around over the country from small airport to small airport, and if he happens to lose his bearings by passing through an area of fog or something of that sort, of course he must locate himself when he gets out. Consequently, it is absolutely necessary for the protection of our private fliers, for their safety, that these air markers be placed wherever possible to direct them when they need direction.

Mr. DEWART. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. DEWART. I would like to rise in support of the amendment. My State is the third largest State in the Union, and we have the east and west lines as well as

the north and south lines into Alaska. These markers are especially important both for the east and west fliers and for the north and south fliers. I am heartily in favor of this amendment.

Mr. HINSHAW. The gentleman is quite correct, and I trust that the House will aid the private fliers of the country, those young fellows who were the backbone of the Army and the Navy Air Forces, by permitting these direction markers to be installed all over the United States wherever necessary to guide them.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Appropriations is charged with the responsibility of keeping as far as possible within bounds the expenditure of funds. I have in my hand here the Civil Aeronautics Administration chart showing the money that has been given to this Administration since 1938. In that year it was in excess of \$10,000,000. In 1939 it was \$15,000,000 plus. In 1940 it was \$25,000,000 plus. In 1941, which included civilian pilot training and developing landing areas, it was \$104,000,000 plus. In 1942 it was \$227,000,000 plus. In 1943 it was back to \$38,000,000. Of course, in those years we started pouring it into the Army and the Navy. In 1944 it was \$43,000,000 plus. In 1945 it was \$36,000,000 plus. In 1946 it was \$51,000,000 plus, and in 1947 it is \$63,450,000. Now, these are real figures.

I am surprised at my colleague on the committee getting up out of the clear sky, after the way he has been talking in the subcommittee when the CAA asked for \$25,000 for this purpose, and now asking openly and strongly for \$100,000 for the same purpose. That comes as a shock to the chairman of the committee when he has worked long from the time of the closing of the Christmas recess practically up to the day the bill is brought on the floor.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. I am sure that the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, who has this subject in the lap of his committee, is very happy that the Civil Aeronautics Administration had installed all over the country a good system, although not the best system, of radio ranges in order to guide the military and naval aircraft flying from coast to coast and north and south when war came to this country.

Mr. RABAUT. As the gentleman knows, this committee had as much to do with providing funds for it as anybody in this House. We brought it here time and time again and are not making any complaints about it. But how far are these expenses going to go? We have a great many great air lines in this country. We have municipalities in this country that ought to be able, at least, if some paint is furnished them, to get a brush and paint the name of their town on a roof. I am for all the things that bring about improvement, but old John Doe, Taxpayer, U. S. A., with that little dinner pail in his hand, bent over with a load right

now as he goes down the street, is paying these bills.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JONES. I certainly heartily agree with what the gentleman says. I think the Federal Government has taken the commercial air lines on a free ride for too long a time. There are a lot of folks that are getting something for nothing from the Federal Government to encourage the air lines. It ought to be spread out and the expense paid by some of these other people.

Mr. RABAUT. Let me tell you something about the air lines. They are outrailroading the railroads today. Every time they take on some new personnel they give you some astounding figures as to what they can pay for it. They are outrailroading the railroads. The only time they are weak and in their infancy is when they come up before the Congress. I am glad that a former famous Member of this House now has a great deal to do with it. I had a conference with him and told him to present it to his people. The Federal Government cannot continue these expenses. It is up to these big industries to bear some of them.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I was very careful in my presentation of this amendment to say that the amendment is not for the benefit of the air transportation systems of this country. It would not help them one cent. It would assist the private flier, and is offered in his behalf. He is the flier who needs it in the development of one growing phase of aviation in this country.

Mr. RABAUT. We know all about who needs it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 48, noes 21.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, in view of the statement made a few minutes ago by the Chair, which I greatly appreciate because of my fondness and respect for the present occupant of the Chair, it has occurred to me that the matter could be straightened out best by returning to the amendment on which debate was closed through the mistaken ruling of the Chair. I, therefore, ask unanimous consent for the reconsideration of the amendment which I offered last night and the amendment I offered to it this morning.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. GALLAGHER. I object, Mr. Chairman.

The Clerk read as follows:

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of air-navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase (not to exceed thirty-four), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of remotely controlled air-navigation facilities; \$32,000,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds hereby appropriated shall be used for the employment of personnel for the operation of air-traffic control towers: *Provided further*, That there may be credited to the appropriation "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities" sums received from States, counties, municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses incurred in the maintenance and operation of airport control towers.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PRIEST: On page 55, line 10, strike out the sign and figure "\$32,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof the sign and figure "\$35,541,000"; and strike out lines 11 and 12; and in line 13, strike out all through the colon and strike out the word "further."

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment in which a great many Members of the House, I am sure, are interested. I know the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] had planned to offer an identical amendment. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] had planned to offer this amendment. A great many others have expressed a great deal of interest in it.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The gentleman will also note that I have exactly the same amendment on the Clerk's desk.

Mr. PRIEST. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is correct. Also, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS] had an identical amendment.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield.

Mr. ANGELL. I am in favor of the amendment.

Mr. PRIEST. The gentleman from Oregon also had planned to offer such an amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is quite clear. The Bureau of the Budget recommended an appropriation of \$3,060,582 for the operation of 110 air traffic control towers. This figure is increased somewhat in the amendment because the CAA had approved and recommended 16 other air traffic control towers. I have a list of them here. I shall not take the time to read them. The control of these towers is now being relinquished by the Army gradually or will be within the next few months. As you will recall, no appropriation for the operation of these towers was made to the Civil Aeronautics Ad-

ministration for the fiscal year 1946, but they received \$3,000,000 from the War Department for the operation of these towers during the fiscal year because at that time we were still operating during a great deal of the time under war conditions. Mr. Chairman, it seems hardly necessary for anyone who has ridden on the commercial air lines, or who has spent much time around airports recently observing the great increase in private flying, to recognize the tremendous importance of a uniform, well regulated, and well correlated system of air traffic control.

The private fliers, particularly, are at this very time giving this matter a great deal of attention because when they want to land at an airport, sometimes they are kept in the air for quite some time until the way is clear. It is important that trained personnel using a uniform system of signals and operating under uniform regulations throughout the country operate these air traffic control towers. In the debate on the amendment just a few minutes ago a great deal was said by my good friend, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], about the commercial air lines. This, as I see it, is of as great importance to the private flier as it is to the commercial air lines. They would get along somehow pretty well themselves. But to the private flier it is of great importance. It is also of great importance in the interest of safety in air traffic to have these towers adequately staffed with trained personnel and subject to certain uniform regulations in the control of air traffic. It will become increasingly more important in the days ahead as every airway in the country is becoming more crowded day by day with additional aircraft of all kinds from the very large commercial planes down to the little one-passenger privately flown plane. This is a comparatively small amount. I am interested in economy as much as any Member of the House, but I am not interested in economy, Mr. Chairman, if that economy jeopardizes the safety of the airways of the United States.

I sincerely hope that this amendment will be agreed to. I wish the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] might be willing to accept the amendment approving this amount for the operation of these air traffic control towers. During the war, they were under the control of the armed forces. Now the time has come when they are going back under one type of control or another, either to municipal operation or to operation under the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

I note the committee recommends in the report that the municipalities operate these control towers, but recommends that they hire trained personnel, registered and certified by the CAA. Of course, that is only a recommendation.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield to my distinguished colleague from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. I was not present when the amendment was read. Will the gentleman state briefly what it is?

Mr. PRIEST. The amendment adds a total of \$3,541,000 to the appropriation for the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the purpose of operating 126 air traffic control towers, including one in the gentleman's home town.

Mr. JENNINGS. I wish to say I am in entire accord with my distinguished colleague from Tennessee. The appropriation is of urgent and vital necessity to save human life, not only the men operating the planes but the passengers.

Mr. PRIEST. I appreciate the comment of the gentleman, and I hope this amendment will be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST] has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. RABAUT. What time does the gentleman suggest?

Mr. HINSHAW. I suggest that you allow the debate to run along for a little while.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 30 minutes, reserving the last 3 minutes for the committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RIVERS. How much time will that give every Member who wishes to speak, with the exception of the committee?

The CHAIRMAN. Each Member will be recognized for approximately 2½ minutes.

The gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] is recognized for 2½ minutes.

Mr. HINSHAW. That is not half enough time to do a decent job in discussing this measure.

Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand a volume entitled "Air Accident Reports by the Nichols committee," which was a select committee of the House of Representatives to investigate air accidents. I was a member of that committee and participated in investigating the causes of 28 serious air accidents. One of the first things that committee discovered in its investigations was the absolute necessity to have air traffic control towers at airports staffed and operated by the CAA rather than by municipal employees. They found that municipal employees were frequently most highly inefficient; that the equipment used was certainly not up to standard; and that it was impossible to operate in that manner with any degree of safety to the public. That committee found that the inefficient operation of control towers by incompetent and underpaid municipal employees was in part responsible for

several serious air accidents, and that is why they recommended to the House in 1940 and 1941 that the operation of these towers be taken over by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Members of the Committee are making some statements to the effect that air lines do not pay their way in taxes—that air freight and air passengers do not pay any taxes. I wish to read some statistics. For 1945 the income, excess-profits, and undistributed-surplus taxes paid by air lines were \$23,531,000; the transportation taxes—15 percent on passenger and 3 percent on express and freight—amounted to \$31,048,000; gas and oil taxes, \$2,305,000; and air-mail profits to the Government amounted to \$67,000,000; or a total take by the Government of \$128,884,000 for the year 1945 from air-line operations; and it is estimated that by 1950 that amount will go up to nearly \$174,000,000. This is income to the United States, due to the fact that we have air lines in operation. I would like to hear somebody say that these people do not pay their way, and, of course, the public pays for it in the long run by their fares and freight charges and postage rates.

It is ridiculous to say that the air lines make no contribution toward the expenses of the CAA. Actually, perhaps 30 percent of the services of the CAA and CAB are chargeable to air-line operation. But no charge is made to the inland-waterway carriers who benefit from our \$2,000,000,000 worth of inland waterways; no special charge is made to ocean carriers for our lighthouses and buoys, the Coast Guard, and the deep-water river and harbor work done; no important special charge other than gas taxes is made upon the highway carriers; and the railroads have exclusive use of their own rights-of-way. Before making a big special charge upon the air lines, it might be well for this Subcommittee on Appropriations to make a study of our entire transportation system and learn the facts.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS] is recognized for 2½ minutes.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, this is one amendment which is vital to the safety of those who fly airplanes in this Nation. Three million five hundred thousand dollars is not a drop in the bucket to the loss of one life.

We have spent \$15,000,000 on an airport in my town. All the eastern air lines, the air lines which fly in the East, run to my city. Today they do not have this air control. Today those airships come in at their own peril. And then someone would rise and want to deny 1 cent, 5 cents, \$5,000,000, or any figure to the furtherance of air safety. Air control is the heart and nerve of air travel. When a pilot is above the ground he has to have contact with the ground. This is the only way he can get it. He cannot grope in darkness, rain, wind, and sleet; he has got to have contact with the ground. This is the only way

he can get it. When I was flying the Pacific a little while ago we started down toward New Caledonia from Guadalcanal. An equatorial front was coming toward the north. We had to turn. We wanted to go to Espiritu Santo, but we could not go there. We wanted to go to the Fijis, but we could not go there. We had to make a direct left turn and go way up to Kwajalein. One of our group wanted to stop at Tarawa, that great base in the Pacific where so many Americans lost their lives. They had no air control tower there and we had to pass over for we did not know what was there, this fine airplane, these fine pilots did not know, they had no contact with it. But wherever that plane went where they had air control they had contact with the ground. That is something for you to think about.

If we do not pass this amendment we will indeed be very, very short-sighted, we will be penny-wise and pound-foolish, we will show no vision, we will indeed be very, very shortsighted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

The gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL] is recognized for 2½ minutes.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I hope we will not attempt to economize by failing to vote for this amendment. Those of us who have had the opportunity and occasion lately to use airfields throughout the country realize that this is one of the most important things we need for safety in air travel.

I have just returned by air from the Pacific coast, where my district is. We had occasion to land in the night by instruments, due to storm conditions, and I had impressed upon me very forcibly, more forcibly than ever before, the importance of these air-safety devices and the need for everything possible to make air travel safe. This amendment will give uniformity; it will give Federal regulation where we need additional regulation and not spasmodic regulation from airport to airport. Many of our cities will not be able to finance these control towers. It certainly should be provided by the Federal Government.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANGELL. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I have had a similar experience to that which the gentleman from Oregon had and I feel that in lives saved and in planes saved this amendment will be for economy and progress. Certainly, what has been developed in the matter of air control ought to be put to its best use and made available for civilian safety as well as military.

Mr. ANGELL. I thank the gentleman. I hope every member of the committee will give his support to this very worthwhile amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] is recognized.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, I have read the report of the amendment of

the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST]. I feel that the additional appropriation is justified and should be voted for. When it comes to saving lives we cannot be too liberal. Surely, if this amendment should save only a few lives it deserves our favorable consideration. I observe that some gentlemen are opposed on the grounds of economy. That is false economy. I, too, am for economy; I am against the appropriation of any moneys not actually required for proper administration of our Government; but this appropriation is necessary to safeguard the lives of our citizens, and I am for it.

Mr. Chairman, I well remember when the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADSEN] and I worked and voted for the appropriation of the first million dollars for air-mail traffic. There was much opposition at that time; but I am sure that those who opposed it then must now concede it was an appropriation in the right direction, and so is this amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee. I have at all times, and for many years past, advocated adequate safety devices on railroads. It is our duty to protect the lives of our citizens. We all know air traffic is constantly increasing, and air travelers are entitled to protection equal to that provided on railroads. We appropriate large sums of money for lighthouses and other safety devices. I do not know why there should be any question about appropriating for this much-needed protection to hundreds of thousands of American citizens who use the air lines. Therefore I am in favor of the amendment and I hope it will pass.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. GILLESPIE] is recognized.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Chairman, the very nature of the control of traffic moving into airports is a function that has to be handled by one head. I am afraid if we leave it to the various cities to handle it will be a mistake. If handled by the Government through the CAA we will have the same rules at Salt Lake City, Utah; Birmingham, Ala.; Denver, Colo.; and all over the country. That is what we want.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILLESPIE. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The gentleman's contention is certainly correct because we will have a hit-miss, a hodge-podge, sprawling and unsegregated program otherwise. We need coordination, and we need it for this method of travel today, because it supplements, and does not supplant, the amounts of money which have been properly spent by the Federal Government through appropriation by Congress for land travel, for the sea lanes, and also for the railroads of this Nation.

Mr. GILLESPIE. I agree with the gentleman and I thank him for his contribution. May I say further that perhaps the air lines should pay their part of this expense. However, we have not the machinery set up right now to do that, and I am afraid if we attempt to

make the cities pay for it we might run into difficulty.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILLESPIE. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I think too much stress has been placed on this from the point of view of the air lines. It seems to me uniformity of signals is absolutely necessary for pilots of private planes more so than for the pilots of air liners. I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. GILLESPIE. I am certain the gentleman is right, because if the private planes do not have a safe method of getting in and out of these airports they become a great hazard to the commercial air liners, as after all, this is a matter of safety and with increased air travel we should take no chances on this vital issue.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE].

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that it is essential that the Federal Government should have control and should make the necessary appropriations to maintain these traffic control towers. It is necessary that they be coordinated and that they be manned with competent people who are equipped to discharge their duties to the public. Now what is the alternative if we do not make this appropriation? Many of the cities have gone deeply into debt to build the necessary buildings and to acquire the necessary lands for the continued operation of the airports after these properties were put into their possession. They did not anticipate that they would have to make the expenditures that are necessary to maintain the air traffic control towers, and as a result many of these airfields will be abandoned. The expenditure necessary to maintain an air traffic control tower for a single year is \$35,000. That is a considerable expenditure for a city or any other political subdivision. Certainly this expenditure should not fall upon them, but that is where it is going to fall if this appropriation is not made at this time. In many instances very necessary airports will be abandoned to the detriment of the air service and public-spirited cities that have supported them and have attempted to make them useful airports. I know that in my district an airport board has gone deeply into debt to build the necessary buildings and has relied upon the income of the airport to pay the indebtedness. They did not anticipate this additional expenditure and they will be hard pressed to pay out if burdened with it. It is doubtful that they can continue to operate this most useful airport for a large section of the country under these conditions. I agree that we ought to effect all economies possible, but I think it would be short-sighted not to make this appropriation for this most necessary purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWARD].

Mr. D'EWARD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment. It is one of the appropriations that is necessary

for safe flying both north and south, and east and west.

Mr. Chairman, I have received telegrams from the mayors of Billings and Great Falls, Mont., the two principal cities in my congressional district, and from the airport commissions and chambers of commerce of these cities, concerning the Civil Aeronautics Authority funds in the appropriation measure now under consideration. I am including these telegrams as a part of this statement.

These gentlemen are particularly concerned because the measure as reported by the committee does not provide sufficient funds to permit continued operation by the CAA of traffic control towers at the Billings and Great Falls airports.

Billings and Great Falls are the principal crossroads of air-line traffic and private flying in my district. Billings is served by eight daily transcontinental flights of Northwest air lines. In addition Western Air Lines, connecting Denver and midwestern points with the cities of Canada, operates four flights daily through Billings. Pilots engaged in sowing and dusting operations in a large area of the Yellowstone Valley use the Billings airport, and the importance of these activities and of other private flying is steadily growing. Billings also serves as an important point on military air traffic routes.

Great Falls is served by Northwest Airlines on four daily transcontinental flights, and by Western Air Lines on eight flights between Denver and Canadian points and between Los Angeles and Canadian cities. Private flying at Great Falls is comparable to that at Billings; and the traffic situation is complicated by the location within a few miles of the municipal airport of an army air base which is an important overhaul depot and the terminal of air transport to Alaska.

Safe operation of these important airports depends upon adequate traffic control. The cities of Great Falls and Billings are not able to operate control towers. Aside from financial considerations, they believe that the control of interstate air traffic is a duty of the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Montana cities are interested also in other CAA activities, which we are informed may be seriously curtailed if the suggestions of the committee are adopted. I refer to the lighting of airports, very high frequency radio ranges, and instrument approach facilities. In my district there are large and growing airports, in addition to Great Falls and Billings, at Livingston, Glasgow, Cut Bank, Lewistown, Miles City, Havre, and Glendive. It is important that these aids to flying safety be installed and maintained in accordance with CAA rules and regulations at these places.

Aviation is a rapidly expanding industry in Montana, as it is everywhere in the Nation. Several applications are now filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board for additional air routes serving Montana cities. We hope for favorable action on these petitions in the near future. The appropriations asked for the Civil Aeronautics Authority are small in

comparison to those requested by many other agencies of the Government, but their benefits to safe and orderly air operations are very great.

BILLINGS, MONT., April 10, 1946.
Congressman WESLEY D'EWART,
Washington, D. C.:

Will you give us your support on CAA bill tomorrow in the House regarding appropriation for operation of airport control tower? Cannot operate this airport without control tower and city cannot finance it alone. This is serious with us.

CITY OF BILLINGS,
H. E. BIDDINGER, Mayor.

BILLINGS, MONT., April 10, 1946.
Hon. W. A. D'EWART,
Washington, D. C.:

Understand House Appropriations Committee reported Commerce Department appropriation bill eliminating all funds for CAA financing and operation traffic control tower at Billings Airport for fiscal year beginning July 1. This operation vital to all commercial, military and private flying, including personnel and passengers, in area bounded by Twin Cities, Spokane, Great Falls, Cheyenne. Impossible for municipality to assume this responsibility. Urgently request you do everything possible to have this appropriation restored.

BILLINGS AIRPORT COMMISSION.

BILLINGS, MONT., April 10, 1946.
Hon. WESLEY D'EWART,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Informed House Appropriations Committee eliminated Commerce Department funds to operate CAA traffic control towers next year. This facility important device for safety of public air travel, especially at Billings where north-south, east-west routes cross and heavy private flying developing. This is an interstate, hence Federal, responsibility. Urge your support of amendment restoring appropriation.

BILLINGS COMMERCIAL CLUB.

GREAT FALLS, MONT., April 10, 1946.
Congressman WESLEY A. D'EWART,
Washington, D. C.:

Re debate commencing tomorrow on amendment restoring CAA appropriation for maintenance of traffic control tower. While favoring Federal expenditure curtailment wherever possible and plausible, Great Falls is terminal of western and inland air lines, also serviced by Northwest. Also contemplated headquarters Northern Air Lines if CAB approves their application. Also have invited National Guard unit headquarters here. Also faced with servicing rapidly growing base operators and private flying. Advised that while CAA might not require control tower maintenance here at this date, quite likely would require its maintenance if reasonable safety standards imperiled by any considerable increase in flying such as we anticipate and reasonably expect. Our potential airport income, including legal tax levies, not adequate to permit us to operate traffic control tower.

It strikes us economy might better be practiced in cases less seriously involving lives and property. Use your best judgment under the circumstances.

FRITZ NORBY, Mayor.

GREAT FALLS, MONT., April 10, 1946.
Hon. WESLEY A. D'EWART,
United States Congressman,
Washington, D. C.:

Informed that certain elimination of Commerce Department appropriations jeopardizes moneys for traffic control at Great Falls

Airport. We believe in curtailment of Federal expenditures and in Government economy all right, but further believe that with such great increase in commercial airways future development in and through Montana, and particularly at Great Falls, traffic control upkeep in important cities such as ours should not be hindered. You know the picture of this certain appropriation curtailment and only ask your best judgment and efforts in having it restored, taking everything into consideration. Thanks.

GREAT FALLS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
A. J. BREITENSTEIN, Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER].

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I am very much surprised at the action of the subcommittee in cutting out this \$3,000,000. I want the Members of the Committee to understand that we are not asking for \$3,000,000 to be put in the bill that has not previously been paid to the operators of these municipal airports. Airports have been receiving the money to pay the operators of the air traffic control towers for the past 6 years. Now, instead of wanting to keep the same system as to safety, the subcommittee is asking that different policies be substituted insofar as air traffic control is concerned; in other words, what they want done is to have the air traffic control towers personnel paid for by the municipalities who are already losing many, many thousands of dollars in the operation of their airports. The Federal Government wants to maintain control and supervision over the hiring, the firing, and the hours and the operations, but then they want the operators of the municipal airports to pay back money to the Federal Government which it cost for the salaries and maintenance. That is a principle that certainly to my mind is going too far and I do not think any Member of the Committee believes in such a principle if they ever gave it any thought for a moment.

I want to call your attention also, Mr. Chairman, to the fact that the Civil Aeronautics Administration is charged with the responsibility of fostering air traffic in behalf of national defense. Most of the commerce originating at airports is interstate. People do not fly intrastate as a rule. They fly from one State to the other. Therefore it is a necessary expenditure on the part of the Federal Government for safety reasons, for the promotion of commerce and the national defense, to spend this money, and I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOLGER].

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, I hardly think it is necessary for me to undertake to add to what has been said in this matter. I rather believe it was a lapse of the fullest recognition of the importance of having uniform air control facilities throughout the Nation that the subcommittee failed to leave this amount in the bill. The bill provides:

That none of the funds hereby appropriated shall be used for the employment of personnel for the operation of air traffic control towers.

Every man who flies in the United States is interested in the safety of every airport that he at some time may visit. For instance, there is one in my district, at Winston-Salem. The men in charge of it, and not only they but citizens of the city—and they are very economical minded, themselves and for the Federal Treasury, they do not waste money—said that it is impractical and probably impossible for them to provide these air controls and the personnel to man them. If this amendment is not adopted, there will be a spotty condition all over the country. At one airport you may have good facilities for air control, at another the facilities may be only half as good, and at still another they may be not so much as that. It jeopardizes particularly the lives of the private fliers all over the United States. Whether there be an airport in one's district does not matter so much. I am interested and as a flier, if I did operate a private plane, I would be interested in facilities that would provide uniformity of operation for safety in the airports of all the States in the United States. I hope this amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I oppose this amendment because I think the Federal Government is being taken on a ride in the form of a top-hat WPA for the chambers of commerce in the various States of the United States. We have forgotten one thing. The Federal Government has built a great many of these airports. Many of these airports were constructed with CAA funds, and have cost \$100,650,000. What the relief funds total for airport construction in addition is not known. The interest on CAA construction funds alone every year costs \$2,500,000. Not only that, the Federal Government subsidizes the cities further. We have to rent space on airports that we built. The total annual rental is \$57,702,000 for the privilege of furnishing the service. It is unfair, it is unconscionable.

If you follow to its ultimate conclusion the argument proposed by the proponents of this amendment, which I suppose is offered in good faith, that the Federal Government must pay the air traffic control officers, then you might as well say that in order for a man to be safe in a plane between airports the Federal Government ought to pay the pilots. Is that true? Certainly we know it is not necessary to hire the pilot to insure safety of flight. Certainly not. The pilot does not have to be on the Federal pay roll in order for the passengers to be safe.

You members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce can draft legislation requiring safe regulations under which these tower operators can operate in the several municipalities. You can require the standards of air control tower operators. Who licenses the pilots? That is the secret of the success of the safety of air transportation in America. The Civil Aeronautics Administration licenses the pilots. Who licenses the airplanes? The Civil Aeronautics

Administration. Is it necessary, then, for the Civil Aeronautics Administration to have on the payroll the air traffic control officers? No, it is not. If you think it is necessary to have uniform standards, then get off the doorknobs in your committee and write legislation setting up standards for the municipal governments to pay, and quit sucking the Federal Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. RAMEY].

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if any of us have recognized the fact that the Federal Government takes care of the towers for the lighthouses of our country, and rightly so. We maintain them along the shores of all of our lakes and coasts, and properly so. The question now before us is of much greater scope and involves the safety of even greater numbers. I am in favor of the amendment.

Yesterday you voted for an appropriation for so-called entertainment of ambassadors, and so forth, to buy good will. Should we appropriate taxpayers' money for subsidizing in this manner, yet at the same time deny the Federal support to our pilots and their crews and passengers?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, as I step into the well of the House I feel like putting my hand to my head and saying, "Poor Uncle Sam." Poor Uncle Sam—every time they are up against it, they take it out on the poor old man. How we talk about economy. But let something happen in the individual district and a speech goes out the window. Now, the safety feature is not involved here—that is number one; and every speaker here has gotten behind the safety feature. We are as anxious as anyone on earth that it shall be kept under the CAA. When you talk about figures, there is \$32,000,000 written here and not \$3,500,000. That is what you are adding to it. Of course, it is for the gentlemen's individual districts. We are trying to point a clear-cut way so that some of the burden shall be borne by someone other than the Federal Government.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. JONES. And the very committee that is sponsoring this amendment to increase Uncle Sam's contribution is the committee that has charge of legislation that would set the standards so the Civil Aeronautics Administration could license municipally paid employees?

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman is correct.

Now, I want to read to you what is in the bill on page 55, line 13:

Provided further, That there may be credited to the appropriation "maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities" sums received from States, counties, municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses incurred in the maintenance and operation of airport traffic control towers.

The committee expects to get beaten this afternoon. You are probably sur-

prised to hear me say that, but I say to you that we gained our objective, and we have told the air lines and we have told the people of this country and we have told the municipalities of this country that they have to quit leaning on Uncle Sam.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

All time has expired.

The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST].

The question was taken; and the Chairman being in doubt, on a division there were—ayes 55, noes 27.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] has an amendment at the Clerk's desk at this point.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, that amendment was the same as the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee, and I desire to withdraw it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Maintenance and operation of aircraft: For all expenses necessary for the maintenance, operation, and overhaul of 231 aircraft for the use of all the activities under the Office of the Administrator, and the repair of aircraft engines and other aircraft parts, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,500,000, and the War and Navy Departments are authorized to transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration aircraft (for replacement purposes only), aircraft engines, parts, and accessories, and hangar, line, and shop equipment surplus to the needs of such Departments, such transfer to be without charge therefor, and the appropriation "Maintenance and operation of aircraft" is hereby made available for the costs of transportation and storage incident to the procurement and care of such items.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANDOLPH:

On page 56, line 25, strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$1,200,000".

On page 57, line 9, strike out the period, insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That no funds in this paragraph shall be expended for the pay of any employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the maintenance of more than one parts warehouse, nor for the repair or overhaul of aircraft costing more than \$100 per airplane: And provided further, That all repair and overhaul on Civil Aeronautics Administration airplanes costing more than \$100 shall be done on contract after submission of bids."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the amendment.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would reduce by \$300,000 the amount proposed in the bill which we now have under consideration. It is offered to direct the attention of the committee to what I believe is a violation of the original language and intent of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938. In that bill which later became effective law we said that we would regulate, we would foster, we would encourage the development of aviation in this country. We did not say then that we would, and we should not say now that we will, put the Civil Aeronautics Administration into competition with private industry in this country.

There are throughout America not a few, there are many, operators who do a good job in the business of the repair of aircraft. I would direct your attention to the fact that the Commerce Department appropriation bill for 1946 carried a total of \$892,894 for the maintenance and operation of the aircraft that are owned by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. A summary of the requirements of the Civil Aeronautics Administration indicates that it is believed necessary today to have \$2,000,000 for a job on which they then gave us a figure of \$892,000. The committee has reduced the \$2,000,000 and made it \$1,500,000. I propose to reduce further by \$300,000 the amount requested.

I direct your attention to the fact that whereas in 1946 the Civil Aeronautics Administration was dealing with the repair and maintenance of aircraft that were becoming obsolete in some instances, that certainly were not easily kept in condition by the expenditure of small sums of money, that now with the purchase of surplus planes that have been made available, it is an unwarranted request of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and partly agreed to by this committee, to allow the use of Government funds to put the Government in the business of general repair. I feel that there is an obligation to encourage, to foster, and to regulate; there is no reason, however, why the Civil Aeronautics Administration should go into direct competition with the operators of this country who are in the business of general repair of aircraft and who on the record—if I had time to point it out—have done a commendable job and have done it economically for the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

I trust that although I offered an amendment earlier this afternoon to provide \$100,000 for air markers and the committee, properly, I believe, approved that amendment, that in this instance when I ask you to cut an appropriation that you will give attention to it as well. I feel that we are allowing an entering wedge here—it may not be so apparent at the beginning—but if we allow the door to be opened just a little way, you may find that next year and the year following the Civil Aeronautics Administration will come to the Congress and request funds to enter a field which is not within its province.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I insist on my point of order. The amendment is a directive under the guise of a limitation in the last proviso.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from West Virginia desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Not at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I am ready to hear the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from West Virginia offers an amendment to page 56, line 25, and page 57, line 9, to the bill H. R. 6056. The amendment down to and including the word "airplanes" and the comma, is perhaps

nothing more than a limitation and in order. The language following the comma after the word "airplane" seems to require of the Civil Aeronautics Administration other responsibilities and to impose additional duties upon that agency of Government. Therefore it would be legislation and subject to a point of order. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I offer another amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANDOLPH:

On page 56, line 25, strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$1,200,000."

On page 57, line 9, strike out the period, insert a colon and the following:

"Provided, That no funds in this paragraph shall be expended for the pay of any employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the maintenance of more than one parts warehouse, nor for the repair or overhaul of aircraft costing more than \$100 per airplane".

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I believe this takes care of the point of order made by the gentleman from Michigan and I hope the newly offered amendment will be agreed to by my colleagues. It is following a line of action in connection with economy. It strikes at the heart of what may be the beginning, as I have said, although the danger may not be too apparent, of a policy in this agency of Government by going into a field that it should not properly embrace.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman's amendment says nothing about the storage warehouse at Oklahoma City, to which his original amendment referred. Would his amendment eliminate the warehouse at Kansas City where we are planning to store approximately \$9,000,000 of surplus airplane parts to be turned over to the CAA?

Mr. RANDOLPH. It would not. It would go only to the proposition of establishing the CAA in the business of extensive aircraft repairing. It would not mean that these plane parts could not properly be kept and used.

Mr. STEFAN. The committee should know that the CAA is now acquiring a large number of surplus craft from the Army which it badly needs, approximately 235 which they will have, all told. In addition to that, the Army has approximately \$9,000,000 worth of spare airplane parts which are vital to the repair of these particular aircraft which the CAA wants to use. It is necessary for them to have a place to store those parts, otherwise it will result in a loss to the taxpayers. The gentleman's amendment would not eliminate the warehouse for these spare parts?

Mr. RANDOLPH. No; that would be preserved.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment end in 10 minutes, 4 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is recognized.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I hope that the Committee of the Whole will adopt the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia. There might be a little more here than meets the eye.

The aviation business is a growth industry. If you have any doubt about that, look in on any airplane passenger office anywhere in the United States of America and see how crowded they are. In proportion as aviation is a growth industry today, the CAA will be a growth agency in Government and it will grow year after year. If you permit them to start repairing airplanes where the repairs cost in excess of \$100 or no limit, then as they acquire more airplanes obviously more people in the capacity of aerial mechanics will go on the Federal rolls and enjoy a Federal status. Do not forget that no airplane can fly today, whether it is private or public, unless it has certification from the CAA. From the repair of a CAA plane by its own staff to the repair of almost every plane in the United States of America before it can get certification could be just a single transitory step. If we permit them to get into this business now, we may be inviting aviation garages all over the country where certificates for flying are conditioned upon whether or not the repair work has been done by a CAA mechanic. Now it is one thing to have automobiles repaired in Government garages because you do not need any certificate in order to drive them, but in the case of a flying machine it requires a Government certificate, and while I would not be so bold as to say this will actually take place in the near future, the possibility is definitely there.

I hope the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia will be resoundingly adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. GILLESPIE].

Mr. GILLESPIE. I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]. At the present time the CAA has about 230 planes which they are operating, and when they get these new ones they will have about the same number because they will discard the old ones. The cost of operating the old planes last year was around \$900,000. Under this new system that they want they are asking for a little over \$2,000,000 for operating and maintaining about the same number of planes. There is no skill in the automotive industry that has had greater growth since the war than the mechanical maintenance of airplanes. With that in view we have so many returning soldiers and servicemen of all kinds who want to get into that line of business and are working in it and setting up shops all over the country now. They have shops every-

where, wherever a plane may need repairs. At the best the CAA could not set up but very few shops in the country even for the money they asked for originally. So I think this amendment is a good thing, and I think we should keep this work in private enterprise and let the men returning from the services handle it in an independent way.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, what is this all about? Mr. Wright, the able administrator, who is famous for his knowledge of aviation, drove a great bargain with the Army and took over the entire supply of certain type of planes that are now discontinued in manufacture. On top of having all these planes he has the parts that accompanied the planes; extra fuselages, extra wings, brand new motors. The planes are valued at \$6,000,000 and parts at \$1,300,000. This association of parts and planes will keep these planes going, it is estimated, for at least 5 years, and if we ground a few of them for a while, which the committee did, for an even longer period; if we disregard this and let these parts go into private channels, Uncle Sam will incur a loss from the transfer of surplus property at junk prices, and you are going to force the United States Government to buy parts at exorbitant prices because they will be specialty parts demanded by no other agency of Government and no private individuals. You are making a de luxe proposition to sock Uncle Sam, hit him hard, and play into private hands at the expense of the American taxpayer. Anybody in business would not call that a good business deal. I am particularly surprised at my friend from Illinois, who spoke on this subject.

The Army and the Navy have planes, and who repairs them? They repair them themselves. Why does not the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia offer that sort of an amendment? No, it would not be offered here because it would have no consideration, but take it out on the CAA, where the public is involved.

I say to you, in justice to the Government this amendment should be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANDOLPH) there were—ayes 39, noes 24.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal services (not to exceed \$4,200,000) and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government in performing the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; travel; newspapers (not exceeding \$1,500), periodicals, and books of reference; and other contingent expenses in the District of Columbia; \$4,600,000: *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and

binding, of field studies or surveys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

Mr. WINTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WINTER: On page 63, line 3, strike out "\$4,200,000" and insert "\$1,800,000"; and on page 63, line 10, strike out "\$4,600,000" and insert "\$2,055,000."

Mr. WINTER. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to reduce the amount of funds appropriated to the Department of Commerce for which Secretary Wallace is setting up three new agencies within the Department. I might say that those agencies are being set up without authority of Congress. At the present time, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives is holding hearings on this matter. The hearings started day before yesterday. I have in my hand the bill which authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to appoint three new Assistant Secretaries and gives him authority to reorganize the Department as he sees fit. A subcommittee of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, is now holding hearings on that matter and the Congress has not yet determined whether or not it wants to adopt the policy that Mr. Wallace is proposing to put into effect in the Department of Commerce.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINTER. I am very glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PRIEST. The gentleman is a member of the subcommittee holding these hearings and is a very able member. But I wonder if he will not agree that the Department of Commerce as now constituted contains a Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and that this appropriation is a rather meager appropriation for that Bureau and would in my opinion be justified regardless of what our committee might do in connection with the reorganization plan that the gentleman mentioned.

Mr. WINTER. No; I cannot agree with the gentleman's statement because this provides for additional personnel for the Department to set up the very thing that we are holding hearings on at the present time. Under the funds provided in this bill, the Secretary would be able to put additional personnel to work in the Department. One of the things that he would do would be to put someone in as an assistant secretary in charge of small business.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINTER. Yes; I would be very glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JENNINGS. Would not that be in effect giving Henry Wallace power of attorney over small business?

Mr. WINTER. That is exactly what it would be doing.

Mr. JENNINGS. I would not give him power of attorney to get a bucket of water.

Mr. WINTER. If the gentleman from Tennessee would listen for a moment he will see what Mr. Wallace wants to do.

He wants to set up a program within that department whereby he will be able to take care, as he says, of small businessmen. To find out what they want; what their market conditions are; what the conditions are in the small merchant's home town; and what is necessary for the small retail merchant to successfully operate a business.

On cross-examination I asked Mr. Wallace what he intended to do in this proposed program to assist the small businessman. He said, among other things, "We intend to come in and make a survey if these people want it, to determine what is necessary for the small businessman to successfully operate a business and what he can cut out to make it profitable." He went so far as to say, "We are going to determine whether or not he can have a telephone in his business and still run it on a profitable basis."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINTER. I yield to the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. RABAUT. I wonder how far the gentleman wants to go in really cutting a great department like the Department of Commerce. On this item, the request of the Bureau of the Budget was \$7,757,000. We have got it down now to \$4,600,000. Now the gentleman wants to cut it down to \$2,055,000. Why not wipe it out and tell the people to do all this themselves?

Mr. WINTER. As far as I am concerned, if Henry Wallace is going to try to develop a program in the Department of Commerce comparable to what he did in the Department of Agriculture, we better wipe it out or we are going to have business controlled worse than it has ever been by a Federal agency.

Mr. RABAUT. Of course, it is not a question of running the House of Representatives on a heat propaganda. We are talking about a great department and not about Henry Wallace.

Mr. WINTER. I am talking about the Department and Henry Wallace. All this amendment does is to cut the appropriation for the Department of Commerce to what it was last year for this particular use in the Department.

Mr. RABAUT. When we were at war. Mr. WINTER. Yes. When we were at war.

Mr. RABAUT. And now at peace, we are going back to commerce.

Mr. WINTER. When we were at peace, before the war, the Department of Commerce, before Henry Wallace had anything to do with it, was spending approximately fifty or fifty-five million dollars a year. This year Mr. Wallace asked for \$165,000,000 for his new, expanded program.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. WINTER] has expired.

Mr. WINTER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. WINTER. I yield.

Mr. GILLESPIE. It is true that the Secretary asked for some \$7,000,000. We are not cutting him down. He had \$2,393,000 last year.

Mr. WINTER. That is right.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINTER. I yield.

Mr. REED of New York. I was very much interested in what the gentleman had to say in regard to Mr. Wallace having the power to regiment everybody. But it is in line with the philosophy of another distinguished person. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, in My Day, said:

It has been a long fight to put control of our economic system in the hands of the Government, where it can be administered in the interests of the people as a whole.

Mr. WINTER. That is right. I think that is a part of this program.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINTER. I yield.

Mr. PITTENGER. You know we were going to get rid of these wartime expenditures in peacetime and get back to a peacetime basis. I wonder if the gentleman will agree with me that these increased expenditures are a part of the program to create more departments and new bureaus and waste more of the taxpayers' money, looking forward to 1948?

Mr. WINTER. There is no question in my mind about it.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINTER. I yield.

Mr. JENNINGS. May I read from the report of this committee:

With respect to the departmental activities, for which the amount of \$4,600,000 is recommended, the committee is of the opinion that many of the proposed aids to business are superfluous, and many of the proposed services reach too deeply into the problems of individual management. The average businessman may need and will undoubtedly gladly accept guidance, but he certainly does not want to be led by the hand. Moreover, it is extremely doubtful that much in the way of productive assistance can be rendered general business so long as our wartime controls are still in effect. With respect to the development of the foreign trade of this country, the committee could not help but feel that much of the program as presented duplicates present activities of the Department of State.

Mr. WINTER. That is right. After making that statement in their report, however, the committee gave Mr. Wallace these additional funds.

Now, I would like to proceed for a moment without interruption, if I may, to read this very short statement by Mr. Henry Wallace, which explains exactly what he wants to do:

The small businessman should be able to come to us and find out at least a good part of what he wants to know about the business outlook, potential, industrial, and consumer markets at home and abroad, and the special position his particular industry may have in his business or region.

Second, we have drawn a blueprint for a program of scientific and technological services that should enable the small businessman who cannot afford expensive scientific and engineering staffs, et cetera, to carry on his business, and he should be able to come

to us and get answers in all types of business problems concerning his day-to-day affairs.

Further he states:

I know most of you must be thinking that this is a very big order, but without trying to minimize the difficulties of the task, I am prepared to state unequivocally that, given the necessary backing and cooperation, it can be done. I say this on the basis of my experience as Secretary of Agriculture. We should be able to do for the other types of small business what the Department of Agriculture did for agriculture in this country.

That is what Henry Wallace wants to do to the ordinary businessman in your home town. Your small businessman has not had an opportunity to appear before our committee to tell us whether or not they want this magnificent service, and yet we find the Administration here trying to get in the back door and get appropriations for the Wallace dream before Congress authorizes Mr. Wallace to set out upon such a gigantic program in aid of our small businessmen throughout the country. About all the aid the small businessman of my district needs is for big government to let him alone.

I know as far as the businessmen of my district are concerned they will be exceedingly well pleased to know that Henry Wallace is not going to have some organization sending its representatives throughout the country trying to tell them how to run their business; and I believe you in your districts will have the same reaction from your businessmen. This amendment, in my opinion, is one that certainly should be adopted if we want to economize and have less Government interference with business by bureaucratic dreamers and planners.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a consent request?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes, the last 5 to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, if there is any item in this bill which should be considered on its merits this is that item. We are in a critical time in the business development of the country. We stand at the crossroads. I would not deprecate the importance of economy; it is one of the crying needs of the day. But we are confronted suddenly with conditions requiring expenditures in Federal and international activities to a degree hitherto unprecedented in our national economy.

Overnight the United States has had world leadership thrust upon it. We are today not only the most powerful military Nation in the world; not merely the most advanced people in science and industry; not only the richest Nation on earth, but we are incomparably the leading Nation of the world in business and commerce.

We developed during the war, in every industrial center, the best equipped plants and factories ever erected. Under the pressure of war production we trained armies of workers, mechanics and artisans to operate these plants at capacity and minimum mass production costs. To supply voracious war demands we streamlined raw materials on feeder assembly lines into these plants and under the hands of these workers. In brief, we have the plants to turn out every manufactured product required by mankind. We have the workers to operate the plants and the raw materials to supply them.

And what is important in the discussion of this appropriation bill and this appropriation and this amendment—we have the markets of the world into which to feed the output of these plants and this labor. Germany, once our formidable competitor in the production of manufactured goods does not have a plant left today. Japan, which once put manufactured goods into our own domestic markets at a price cheaper than we could manufacture them ourselves has been eliminated. England under the blows of a destructive enemy and the inevitable attrition of war is left with depreciated, antiquated, obsolescent plants, depleted manpower and all but insurmountable capital requirements. Every international market is ours if we will but take advantage of it.

But there is the rub. Will we take advantage of our opportunities in these international markets? At this zero hour, when world trade is beginning to crystallize, we need the service of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It is indispensable. American business needs it. American capital needs it. American labor needs it. American industry needs it. And here is an amendment which calmly proposes to wipe it out. It does not make sense.

Mr. Chairman, the close of the war has thrown upon us vastly expanded international responsibilities. War agencies which cannot be abruptly terminated entail continuing expense and in many instances increasing demands—even though temporary. All the problems of reconversion must be solved or at least temporized. New world relations are being molded into permanent patterns which cannot be readily changed. For the time being we cannot count the cost too closely.

True, we must reduce the national debt. Certainly we cannot permit a further increase. But the most practical and expeditious road to debt reduction is through conditions which will insure higher production and wider distribution of American goods.

The money carried in this paragraph will give us that assurance. The adoption of this ill-advised amendment will hamper the realization of that objective.

In this connection we should not overlook the support this proposed expenditure by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce will contribute to our national economy, our way of life, our system of free enterprise. In most of the nations of the world free enterprise as we know it—and under which we have become the leading commercial nation of the world—is being smothered by national control. In Russia, for example, individual business does not operate. The state controls, operates, and administers. In many nations of the world cartels, combinations, and coalitions control and our businessmen are handicapped in dealing with them. Our system of free enterprise must negotiate with economic totalitarianism. The services of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce are needed and will be increasingly needed to meet these constantly recurring and changing situations.

In fact, this Bureau is the nerve center of the business program of the Department of Commerce. Even the most biased must concede that if we are to depend on the Bureau at all it is inadequately financed. As originally proposed, the amount recommended by the President for the Bureau in the 1947 budget represented only 7.4 percent of the total recommendation for the Department. Even this relatively small amount was reduced by the committee before reporting the bill to the House. As now submitted in the pending bill it is a little less than 4 percent of the appropriation proposed for the Department. It has been cut to the irreducible minimum.

And just a word in response to any animadversions to the Secretary of Commerce. I trust I misunderstood them. This is no place for personalities. Certainly any suggestion of detraction not directly related to the Department provided for in this bill could not affect either the bill or the great scholar, scientist, and statesman who has served in the cabinets of two Presidents, carried the portfolios of two departments, presided over the United States Senate, lived for years within the shadow of the Presidency, contributed so largely to American literature and science and administered so admirably vast governmental activities for more than a decade. The only purpose Henry Wallace seeks to serve or has ever sought to serve—as demonstrated by his years of service in positions so eminent as to be open to the gaze of all the world—is the common good, the freedom, comfort, and prosperity of every American family, the welfare of all mankind.

Let us give him the tools with which to achieve these ends. Let us here supply the facilities with which to promote American business, secure capacity production, provide full employment, insure the highest standard of living and establish here in America a dominant world commerce.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Is this not one of the items that has been under consideration by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and being brought in here only because of the rule? It really ought to be considered in the form of legislation reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce before we go into this angle?

Mr. HALLECK. Of course, the gentleman is exactly correct. It would seem to me that no member of the Appropriations Committee would contend otherwise in view of the language contained on page 26 of the report in these words:

The justifications for this bureau were prepared in line with the provisions of Senate bill 1367 and House bill 4871 and in anticipation of the enactment of either of these companion measures into law. The Senate bill was recently passed and is now before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. This bill proposes the creation of three additional Assistant Secretaries of Commerce and a reorganization of the general functions of the bureau.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to no one in the matter of interest and solicitude for the problems of small business. I seriously doubt whether Mr. Wallace is the best man to solve them. If he undertook to solve their problems like he has undertaken to solve some other problems before the country I think small business would wind up on the little end of the horn.

I mentioned my interest in small business.

Why, I was chairman of the first House committee set up to try to do something for small business, and it was my privilege to serve as the ranking Republican member on the official Committee on Small Business, a committee created by resolution adopted in this House. I served on that committee for a number of years. No one has been any more interested in their problems than have I.

But we might debate at great length about what is the best thing to do for small business. If you take some of the restrictions and limitations and hamstringing operations off of small business, small business will do much better than it would under the gentle guidance of Mr. Wallace, having regard for some of his operations in the past.

That is not the only proposition that is here involved. The Committee on Appropriations—maybe it is too harsh to say has the effrontery—but it certainly approximates it—to come in here and just brazenly say, "We are asking for this appropriation, this expansion of the agency, this reorganization, and money for the organization, in anticipation of what the legislative committee is going to do in the enactment of legislation." Now what sort of business is that? I have not heard anyone point out any such immediate urgency for this action as to justify the short circuiting of the legislative committee and the orderly procedures of the House of Representatives and to grant to the Committee on Appropriations the right to come in here in this manner and undertake to bring about reorganizations and expansions and other things in con-

nection with the Department of Commerce. Why, I see here the gentleman from Tennessee, who is chairman of the subcommittee on which I serve, the Subcommittee of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, having this bill in charge. I said to him privately today, and I say it here now in the course of the debate, that if this is to be adopted and we are to surrender to the Committee on Appropriations these prerogatives, we might as well adjourn the meetings of our subcommittee and just let the Committee on Appropriations run it all.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, for the information of the last speaker let me say that justifications were based on the proposed legislation, and the appropriation in this bill was based on existing law, and the interpretation as given by the gentleman is not at all in conformity with the action of the committee nor with the wording of the report. I say that so that he may be informed.

We are talking about business today and we are talking about the Department of Commerce. One of these three Assistant Secretaries who appeared before us has already left the Department and was taken over by none other than the Ford Motor Co. to be one of its principal buyers. So it is too bad that your judgment is so warped because you want to climb behind the screen of a hate psychology and shout "Henry Wallace!"

Mr. WINTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. WINTER. I just want to ask the gentleman this: The Ford Motor Co. did not take Henry Wallace, did they?

Mr. RABAUT. They took a man that we were trying to place in here, a position that you sought to strike from the bill. Now he has gone. He is the type of person that they are putting in the Department of Commerce at the present time but which you, in your judgment, think is an erroneous thing to happen for the benefit of the Nation.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. In view of the question propounded about Henry Wallace, does the gentleman not think that that company or any other large company would be only too pleased to pay him twice as much he is receiving now, if they would get him to serve them? But he is serving the public and not the private interests.

Mr. KNUTSON. Name the company.

Mr. SABATH. Any of them.

Mr. KNUTSON. Oh, that is too general. Name one.

Mr. SABATH. All of you combined have not got the wisdom or the ability that he has.

Mr. RABAUT. Business has many new operating problems growing out of the change-over from war to peace. With new products being introduced, decisions have to be made by businessmen on what markets to go after, selection of the best distribution channels, decisions

on transportation techniques, and selection of location of plant or business.

The war has left many businesses with surplus capacity, and businessmen have to make decisions on what to do with the surplus capacity. Other businessmen face expanding postwar markets, and they have to decide how much capacity expansion could be absorbed by the economy.

To make the best decisions in all these instances, the businessman needs not only good judgment but he needs the facts and a sound review of these facts. For facts and essential know-how the forward-looking businessman turns to the Department of Commerce. And to supply such needs, the Department has to increase such services as periodic review of economic progress in each industry, construction cost studies, collection of market data, and analysis of freight, traffic patterns, and rate structure.

While everyone recognizes the importance of small business in our economic life, very little has been done in the past to reduce the large number of failures among small businessmen which occur even in prosperous times.

Oh, we have a great championship here for big business, and we have lip service for small business. Small business cannot compete with some of the techniques of big business, and naturally small business will get the run-around when it comes to spending some money for their benefit.

The Department of Commerce is now setting up an office devoted entirely to help small business out of some of the difficulties that have plagued it in the past.

Many businessmen who failed would not have gone into business had they known about the problems confronting them and realized the financial and technical resources needed to get along in that particular business. And do not forget, under the GI bill of rights we are making more loans to small businessmen.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, since I happen to be the chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that is now holding hearings on a bill that would provide for three assistant secretaries in the Department of Commerce and would give authority for some reorganization of that Department, I feel that I should make a brief statement at this point, since my good friend and the ranking member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], and my other good friend, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. WINTER], a very valuable member of the committee, have also referred to that legislation.

We have held only one session on the legislation pending before the subcommittee. Mr. Wallace came before the subcommittee last Wednesday and we had a rather lengthy session in which the whole program was discussed somewhat at length.

Mr. WINTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. WINTER. It was discussed somewhat at length, but the only witness that has been before our committee so far has been Mr. Wallace. Is not that true?

Mr. PRIEST. That is true. May I say, however, as the gentleman will recall, that another session has been set for next Monday.

Mr. WINTER. That is right.

Mr. PRIEST. At that time we hope to hear from the United States Chamber of Commerce, export shipping organizations, and representatives of small business as well.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Further concerning Mr. Wallace, who appeared before the gentleman's committee, is it known to his committee that Mr. Wallace in his own capacity as a businessman has made a huge and successful venture in the line of small business, which has developed into good business for the benefit of other small businessmen throughout the country?

Mr. PRIEST. I am sure the Committee is aware of those circumstances.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman realizes, of course, that there is not a dollar proposed for appropriation in this bill which is based upon any legislation under consideration in his committee. The only appropriations proposed in the pending bill are based upon legislation carried in existing law.

Mr. PRIEST. I was just coming to that.

I yield to my friend the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

Mr. HALLECK. Of course, there is an authorization for the Department of Commerce, and the Committee on Appropriations could appropriate whatever money it wanted to appropriate. But the fact of the matter is, as the report states, that this money in the larger amount is being provided because of this program which it is contemplated will be put into effect by the Department of Commerce.

Mr. PRIEST. In response to my friend, the gentleman from Indiana, may I say it is my opinion that under the present organization of the Department of Commerce in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, all of the programs that might be envisioned under the new legislation can be carried out as the department is now constituted. It is my opinion also that the department greatly needs this appropriation even if we do not pass the legislation raising the position of what is now the chief of a bureau to the level of an assistant secretary. I think whether he is a chief of a bureau with certain responsibilities in a certain field of endeavor or an assistant secretary, the department needs this appropriation in this postwar period.

I yield to the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. RABAUT. I rise simply to say that the gentleman is absolutely right

and has explained the situation perfectly.

Mr. PRIEST. However, may I say that I do have some feeling of jealousy for the prerogatives of the subcommittee of which I am chairman, and of the full Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. We had legislation before the Committee on Foreign Affairs which caused me to think that all of this same sort of thing was to be conducted by the Department of State. Has the gentleman's subcommittee heard the views of the Department of State with reference to the creation of another kind of activity with reference to our foreign affairs?

Mr. PRIEST. No; the subcommittee has not up to this time heard from the Department of State because the Department of State, of course, is primarily interested in the political aspects of foreign relations. They are not altogether concerned with that feature, but primarily the emphasis is on that phase of the question.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. If the gentleman will yield further, the Department of State has presented to us the imperative importance of having the Department of State interested not only in political but in economic affairs affecting our foreign relations.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. PRIEST. May I say in conclusion I feel seriously that Secretary Wallace, whatever personal opinion you have of him, is making a very serious effort today in his position as Secretary of Commerce, to enable the Department of Commerce to serve the business and commercial world to the same degree, or to a comparable degree, as the Department of Agriculture now serves agriculture.

I find in my contacts with businessmen in my district that so very few of them have an understanding of what services are available to them through the Department of Commerce. I find that the farmers of my district know exactly where to go. If something develops in the burley tobacco market, they know they have to call Jack Hutson. They know him by name. They believe he can do something for them. He can give them some advice and suggestions that will be helpful. But I doubt if there is a businessman in my district who would know as well whom to call in the Department of Commerce to get some assistance and to get some advice, to find out about market conditions in foreign or domestic commerce, or to get information about many other matters which would be equally helpful to him, as the information from the Department of Agriculture is to the farmer.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Does not that thought carried to its logical conclusion prove the inefficiency of the Department of Commerce under its present head?

Mr. PRIEST. I may say that this goes back over a long period of years—that is, the failure of the Department of Commerce to get close to the business and commercial interests of the country. The present Secretary has been there only a very short time, and most of that time has been under war conditions. I do not feel it should be attributed to that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me for the purpose of making a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. McCORMACK. Certainly, I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, there is certain information I would like to receive because I think there is a great deal of honest misunderstanding. Certainly from the debate I have not drawn any inference that there is any desire on the part of any Member to do anything but the right thing. We all recognize that the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is the real heart of the Department of Commerce. I would like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee a question: My understanding is that the appropriation for the Department of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for the present fiscal year is \$2,055,000. Is that correct?

Mr. RABAUT. That is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is what the gentleman from Kansas has provided in his amendment on line 10, page 63.

Mr. RABAUT. That is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. Does that take into consideration the increase in salaries that we have already voted or will vote for the employees of the Department of Domestic and Foreign Commerce?

Mr. RABAUT. It does not.

Mr. McCORMACK. It does not. It is apparent from that, that \$2,055,000 is too low.

Now, may I ask the gentleman again: Is there any legislation which this body has passed with reference to veterans, imposing additional duties upon the Department of Commerce, which means additional expense and money to be appropriated, of vital concern to the veterans of this country?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes. They are to advise the veterans before they go into business. The Government is vitally interested in the success of the veteran. The Government is not only interested in the success of the veteran as a man, but because it guarantees at least a part of the loan.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is very apparent that the amendment offered by the

gentleman from Kansas [Mr. WINTER] did not take into consideration that very important matter. It means that the increases in salary voted by the Congress cannot be paid, if his amendment were to be finally enacted into law.

Furthermore, there would have to be elimination of the activities in the Department of Commerce with reference to our veterans. Certainly, from the statement of the chairman of the subcommittee that is a very important activity.

I realize there is a great deal of intense feeling in some limited places against Secretary Wallace. I have a very high regard for him. I do not like to talk politics in connection with pending legislation, although I love politics. In the political arena I like to discuss it, and I have and I shall, whether in or out of this body, I hope, as long as I live. But from the angle of criticism, talking as a Democrat, the more my Republican brethren criticize Secretary Wallace, frankly speaking, and giving you an open confession and taking you into my confidence, the more I like it, because the more you make a martyr of Henry Wallace, and the more the people of the country and those who admire what he stands for are determined to follow his leadership and respond to his influences, the more that response is directed in favor of the Democratic Party.

I see the chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee rising and I know he has a momentous observation to make and I await it with hesitation.

Mr. HALLECK. I just wanted to remark that I understand the majority leader is not on Mr. Wallace's purge list, and for that I am very happy.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman's observation is not as momentous as I feared it might be. My enemies overlook the fact that the last day for filing was last Tuesday and neither party entered a candidate against me. So it appears as though I am going to be here for 2 years longer; and I confidently predict for the benefit of my distinguished friend from Indiana that next January the Democrats will again be in control of the next Congress, that I hope my Democratic colleagues will extend me the kindness of reelecting me their majority leader.

Mr. HALLECK. I congratulate the gentleman on his success in getting by the primary and say to him that next Tuesday I go into the primary with an opponent, but I think I will be back.

Mr. McCORMACK. All I can say is that if a Republican must come back from the gentleman's district the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] is one of the most likable fellows I have ever met.

I did not have much time to talk on the amendment, but I think I have made two pertinent observations: The veterans and the Federal employees, both of whom will be affected if the amendment of the gentleman from Kansas is adopted in its present form.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. GILLESPIE] is recognized.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Chairman, I cannot make as illuminating a talk on politics as the leader of the majority, but he mentioned advice to veterans. I wonder who in this House, if he were lending money to a veteran to start into business, would want that veteran to take very much advice from the young men who would be sent out by the Department of Commerce to tell him how to run a business. I wish I had brought with me some of the large number of books I have in my office, furnished by the Department of Commerce, telling people how to open a business. Everything is there, from how to paint the signs to how to install the telephone, and whether or not you should have a telephone. One of these books tells how to start a filling-station business. They tell you what to do the day you open the business, to see that everything is in its place, to have gasoline in the tanks in case somebody should want to buy any, to have lubricating oil for sale, to have an air pump to inflate people's tires, and to have a clean rag to wipe off windshields; and the rest rooms must be ready, and they say you must have a clean towel and toilet paper in place. In fact, they make it seem quite simple, indeed.

I am wondering if with what they are doing they will not induce a lot of veterans to go into business with no hope of success. I would hate to be responsible for inducing a veteran to take all his money and all the money he could borrow from his mother-in-law and all his relatives, when we know that over 90 out of every 100 businesses that start are doomed to fail.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILLESPIE. I yield.

Mr. GOSSETT. Does that book tell them how to stay in business? They overlooked an awfully important feature there, I think.

Mr. GILLESPIE. That is right. Starting a business and staying in it are two different things, as I know from experience. I do not feel that there is a solitary thing they can advise anyone on in regard to business. Business is a vital thing, it is a thing that has life, it is not something static about which anyone can tell exactly what to do under all circumstances. I am sure you will agree that the advice furnished to veterans by the Department of Commerce will be of very little real value. I hope we will not permit this extra expenditure to advise veterans how to start in business.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] is recognized.

DEMOCRATS LED IN AID TO SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, I listened with a great deal of interest to the remarks of my colleague from Indiana when he talked about the aid and assistance he gave on his committee to small business. May I remind the gentleman that after I had made several pleas for small business, he organized a few of the reluctant minority, namely, Republicans, to follow my advocacy and urging. I hope he will continue his efforts because

we on this side have tried in every way to help small business since 1932. In those days we passed the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and authorized the RFC to make loans to small business. We gave the Federal Reserve authority to make loans to small businesses. Finally, we adopted laws to be of direct aid to small business.

Consequently, I hope that the gentleman will continue to aid small business, especially in view of what the gentleman from Colorado said, that 93 percent out of 100 percent of the small businessmen fail. Of course, he was referring to Hoover days. This is due to the fact that we here most of the time look after the interests of big business instead of trying to help small business. I fully appreciate that many fail because they cannot compete with large businesses which obtain all advantages and special favors.

Now, let me answer the attacks upon one of the greatest and most efficient of all Secretaries of Commerce, Mr. Wallace. He possesses much more intelligence and business ability than most of these gentlemen drawing \$50,000, \$100,000, or \$200,000 a year as officials of large corporations. I know many of them would be only too pleased if Mr. Wallace would consent to serve them; but his aim is to serve the country, serve the people, and no amount of money or inducement can sway him from his desire to be of service to his country and to the small business people and the masses of the Nation that he loves so dearly.

Let me refer for a moment, Mr. Speaker, to this matter of the services rendered by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce. One of the Republican Members—I fear I do not recall which—pointed out the much greater services rendered by the Department of Agriculture than by the Department of Commerce. In this bill, Mr. Speaker, the Department of Commerce is given \$143,000,000. The Department of Agriculture receives from us over \$1,000,000,000, or a little more than seven times as much as the Department of Commerce. Naturally, then, the Department of Agriculture can furnish more information and be of greater service to the farmers and other people of the country than can the Department of Commerce, which even in this bill receives only one-seventh as much money.

Let me say to you in all candor that it is absolutely in the interest of our country that we aid commerce, that the Secretary of Commerce shall have sufficient help to increase his efficiency and his ability to serve American manufacturers and American businessmen. We must face a world that is ready to compete with us and we must do everything in our power to increase our exports so as to get rid of the great surpluses that will be ours in every line.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] is recognized.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, during and after the war it seems to me we have meddled in business long enough. Now we are about to usurp the functions

of a committee which should go into detail with reference to this reorganization of the Department of Commerce and its set-up. If we fail to agree to this pending amendment we will be sending word to the little businessmen of the country that we are imposing the views and the meddling of Henry Wallace upon them. If they could speak to the Members of Congress who represent their districts, I am sure most of them would say, "God forbid!"

Now, you know, Henry Wallace has held a Cabinet position before, and we remember the days when certain things were plowed under and other things were killed off. I am afraid we are giving him too much power. He might decide to kill off and plow under too much of the small business as he did other things after the New Deal took charge some 14 years ago.

Another thought comes to me. They talk about the advice that he is going to give the small businessman. To begin with, I think if we should take a poll of the wishes of the small businessmen of the country they would say, "We do not want this Bureau set up. We do not have sufficient confidence in Mr. Wallace or in any other bureaucrat in this country to superimpose him on us with power to advise us. We do not want an army of people prying into our business." No; I do not think they want that. If you will recall when Mr. Wallace was nominated for the Department of Commerce that all of the big corporations were divorced from the department, and that there was so much objection raised that a great deal of time was taken up before he could be confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. The small businessmen in my district are crying for goods on the shelves, and no advice, or at least, a good deal less advice than they have been getting.

Mr. VURSELL. That is quite right. They would rather have a little surcease from meddling for a while. Now we have Mr. Wallace head of the Department of Commerce, and we recall that recently, when the General Motors strike was on, he furnished some statistics. He said that the company could pay a very much larger increase in wages without any increase in the price of their products, and you will recall that quite recently he made the statement in effect that he was not right, and that his statistics were really not official.

This is a serious matter, and I think we better go slow on this, because the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] raised the question about the State Department taking care of some of this commerce business, especially foreign commerce, and if we short-cut across and run in front of the regular committee and cause this action to be taken today we will set up a great duplication in this Government costing many millions of dollars that will be wasted.

Let us approve this amendment. Small business does not want further meddling and annoyance from the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER].

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I hope that in the consideration of this amendment we will not allow our personal prejudices to overshadow the issue what is best for the business interests of the country. I personally think that Mr. Wallace is a good administrator and that he will handle this department in good fashion. He has proven his ability as a first-rate executive. He knows the problems of business and especially of the small businessman. I may not agree with everything he has to say, but after all we want to look at what a man can do as an administrator. This Department is set up to render a real and vital service if we give it the means to operate with. Let us remember, gentlemen of the Committee, that the healthiest thing this country can have and the most beneficial thing that this country can have toward perpetuating our system of government and of keeping the principle of free enterprise is healthy independent businesses and particularly small businesses. In the years to come small businesses are going to need a lot of assistance. Let us make no mistake about that. Big business has gotten larger and big business is in a position to continue its concentration of economic power. The best way we can combat the monopolies and keep a healthy economy in America is by assisting individual small businesses. The situation is that big businesses, large corporations, have their representatives in Washington to advise them of the latest developments that may be available for the benefit of business, about how they can manufacture for export, of the various technological developments that may be available. But the small businessmen in the communities, which are the backbone of our economic life, do not have those services easily available to them. He cannot send representatives here to Washington, he cannot maintain agents in Washington to keep up with all the developments that are necessary if he is going to be in a competitive position.

Further, I think we should consider that this agency has taken over the work of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, and most of the services that were rendered small business by the Smaller War Plants Corporation are now going to be performed by this Department whose appropriation we are now considering. If anyone thinks that the small businesses of America were not for the Smaller War Plants Corporation, that they did not think that the Smaller War Plants Corporation rendered them an absolutely necessary service, then he should have attended some of the hearings the Small Business Committee had in connection with its abandonment. I think the least we can do for the small businesses of the Nation, in giving them information about what they can export, how they can manufacture for export, and giving them information about the latest scientific developments and about their marketing problems, is to see that this appropriation is kept in the appropriation bill.

Incidentally, when we reach the next item for field offices, I anticipate offering an amendment to increase the \$2,500,000 to \$6,500,000, which is recommended by the Budget Bureau, because I think those field offices are necessary. But there is little use of having field offices unless we are going to have a staff here in Washington to consolidate, assimilate, and direct the work that is to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. WINTER].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 83, noes 59.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. RABAUT and Mr. WINTER.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 90, noes 73.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Field office service: For salaries, travel, and all other expenses necessary to operate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices for the collection and dissemination of information useful in the development and improvement of commerce throughout the United States and its possessions, including newspapers (not exceeding \$1,000), periodicals, and books of reference, and not to exceed \$90,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,500,000.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES: On page 63, line 22, strike out the sum "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$585,000."

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, my amendment reduces the amount for the field service of the Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau to exactly the same amount they had last year, plus the within-grade promotions and Public Law No. 106, which is the increase-in-pay bill. The Committee of the Whole House has just adopted an amendment which cuts down the departmental salaries, the Washington office, for the Foreign and Domestic Commerce to last year's figures. My amendment makes funds for the field office service consistent with this action of the House.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEFAUVER as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. JONES: Strike out the sum "\$585,000" in the Jones amendment and insert "\$6,500,000."

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would place the appropriation in line with the budget request. The budget estimate for the operation of the field offices of the Department of Commerce was \$6,500,000. It was reduced by the subcommittee to \$2,500,000. I think it should be restored to the budget estimate for this reason: The Smaller War Plants Corporation, as we all know, had

offices in the principal cities of this country. In those offices they rendered small businesses various kinds of service—engineering advice, marketing advice, various kinds of assistance that have been of great benefit to the small businesses of this Nation. If you do not believe that, just talk to some small business people in most any line of industry who come here to Washington who have had contacts with the small business offices in all of the cities where they have them.

There is great need to give assistance to small businesses in this Nation. The Smaller War Plants offices have been taken over by the Department of Commerce. If you adopt this amendment which I have offered it will allow the Department of Commerce to continue the services that were rendered by the Smaller War Plants Corporation. During this time of reconversion, in the matter of helping them secure surplus property, in making use of patents which we have secured from Germany and other enemy countries, in the matter of helping them know what they can manufacture for foreign export, and in securing customers so that they can do an export business, and in hundreds of ways these offices have been of great benefit to the small businessmen of this Nation.

We do a lot of talking about helping small business. We do a lot of talking about wanting to maintain free enterprise. But the best way we can maintain small business and help them is to give them this assistance through these offices which are in a position to serve every section of our country. At least 55 field offices will be closed unless the amendment which I have offered is agreed to. I was sorry the committee did not accept it. Now is the time for us to show whether we want to be of real assistance to small business. The Department of Commerce has a staff that is able to do this work. For the most part they have taken over the personnel of the Smaller War Plants Corporation. Those men are there. They are available. They have the background to render aid to the business in these sections. I think it would be a crime now not to carry on this service for the little businessmen of America.

I hope this amendment is agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] has expired.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the Department of Commerce should have no further appropriations. They have only one objective and that is political. They are not interested in the big businessman or the little businessman, and neither are they interested in any foreign commerce. They are interested in electing a Democratic Congress.

Henry Wallace in York on last Saturday night said:

I am here at this Jefferson-Jackson dinner because the fight is now on—the fight to elect a progressive Democratic Congress in 1946.

And he went on to say:

And right here and now in this fight, I want to give my unqualified endorsement of

your senior Senator from Pennsylvania—my very good friend, JOSEPH GUFFEY—

Who had just a few minutes before insulted an ex-service man by asking him where he bought his service button. He went on to say:

Senator GUFFEY never once faltered in his support of that greatest of all disciples of Jefferson and Jackson, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Then he went on to pay his respects to me by saying that ever since I have been in Congress I have deserted the people, and he gave me the usual line that comes from a man who has only one objective, that of getting votes to keep the New Deal in power.

And he told the people:

In the voting record of your present Congressman—

Which is me—

you can add up the cost to your own interests and the national interest for this lack of political vigilance and political action.

There he was spanking the people of my county for not electing a New Dealer to Congress.

He closed his speech by saying:

In recent weeks I have been over quite a bit of the country, speaking in behalf of a progressive Democratic Congress. I intend to keep it up until election day, and I will be back again in Pennsylvania. I want to go to Philadelphia to speak in behalf of the solid Democratic bloc of Representatives from that city. * * * And I intend to speak elsewhere in Pennsylvania in behalf of a bigger Democratic representation from your State.

And he goes on to say:

I am doing this because of the heritage which Franklin Roosevelt left to the Democratic Party.

Get that! Not to America, not that Franklin Delano Roosevelt left a heritage to America or to the entire world, but to the Democratic Party, to the New Deal forces who now want these appropriations so they can have their agents sent out to run roughshod over the country to keep the New Deal in power.

And I want to say to your majority floor leader, who said he was going to continue to be the floor leader for a long time, and others who said they were coming back, and to JOE GUFFEY, who is going to run over the entire country to help the Democrats come back, that I am going to be in Congress when some of them cannot be found in the dust.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. I call the Chair's attention to the fact that the gentleman from Pennsylvania has violated the rules of the House on 12 occasions in this reference to a Member of the other body by name.

Mr. RANKIN. Just a minute, he is within his rights in calling attention to a thing like that, he certainly has the right to make answer to a scurrilous attack on Members of the House in the RECORD of just a few days ago. I will meet the gentleman on that issue.

Mr. MURPHY. I want to see the rules of the House observed.

Mr. RANKIN. If there is going to be comity between the two Houses, we must expect both Houses to observe it.

Mr. GROSS. I was simply quoting from the RECORD.

The regular order was demanded.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is in order. The gentleman's time has not expired.

Mr. GROSS. I do not yield, Mr. Chairman; I was simply quoting from the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

The substitute amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 80, noes 71.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. RABAUT and Mr. JONES.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 89, noes 81.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents, designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost plus 10 percent; reproduction of foreign patent drawings; photo prints of pending application drawings; and photostat and photographic supplies and dry mounts, \$350,000: *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography: *Provided*, That hereafter 25 cents per copy shall be charged for uncertified copies of specifications and drawings of patents.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to direct attention to the second proviso in this paragraph which reads:

Provided, That hereafter 25 cents per copy shall be charged for uncertified copies of specifications and drawings of patents.

Of course, this is purely legislation on an appropriation bill, but the rule which has been adopted precludes the making of a point of order. The members of the Committee on Appropriations are properly solicitous with reference to the prerogatives of that committee, and I wish they would manifest a similar solicitude with reference to the legislative committees of the House of Representatives. This matter should have been brought before the Committee on Patents, which deals exclusively with matters pertaining to the Patent Office and the Copyright Office. I do not know whether this is justified or not. I realize that the cost of printing has increased. I realize also that under the fee which has been charged the receipts have been sufficient or more than sufficient to meet the costs. I would offer an amendment to strike out this proviso if I had the information that would justify me in doing so, but that information should have been given to the Committee on Patents.

The legislative committees of the House of Representatives should rise up in their might and demand that the members of the Committee on Appropriations practice what they preach and discontinue this practice of placing legislative provisions upon appropriation bills.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. I want to say for the information of the gentleman that we contacted the chairman of the Committee on Patents and had a talk with him about this and many other items, and we felt that he was very much in favor of this particular item, and he even intimated that he may bring in some other items today and put them in as amendments to this bill.

I want the gentleman to know that we did not override the committee. The evidence before the committee was such that they were losing money every day of the week. They have books one-half inch thick going out for 10 cents.

Mr. LANHAM. The gentleman will certainly adhere to the opinion that this is legislation on an appropriation bill and that the Committee on Patents has jurisdiction of matters of this character, and it can certainly be stated that the Committee on Patents has not met with reference to this matter and has taken no action concerning it. This may be fully justified; I do not know. But it is the function of the Committee on Patents to find out about a provision of this kind and to make the proper recommendations and then let the Committee on Appropriations, in accordance with the rules of the House, proceed as they should proceed in the correction of any errors that may exist. I certainly think that the Patent Office should be self-supporting. But the Committee on Appropriations is decidedly inconsistent in coming in with bill after bill with legislative provisions on these appropriation measures and then becoming very, very insistent against anything that smacks of an appropriation when a legislative bill is considered in the House.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MILLS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes, Mr. Speaker. A separate vote is demanded on the amendment relating to the census of business and the amendment relating to the census of manufactures, and I ask unanimous consent that these amendments be considered en bloc.

I also demand a separate vote on the amendment relating to the maintenance and operation of aircraft.

I further demand separate votes on the two amendments relating to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and I ask unanimous consent that these two amendments be considered en bloc.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. DE LACY. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is not lumping the last two amendments, relating to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, with the amendment with regard to aircraft?

Mr. RABAUT. No. The amendment relating to the maintenance of aircraft will be considered separately. There will be three separate votes.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, do I correctly understand the gentleman to say that he is demanding a separate vote on the amendment involving some \$300,000, but is not demanding a separate vote on the amendment relating to air-control towers, involving some \$3,000,000?

Mr. RABAUT. I am demanding a separate vote on the amendment relating to the maintenance and operation of aircraft.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The other amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES: On page 51, line 22, strike out lines 22, 23, 24, and 25, and on page 52, line 1, strike out lines 1, 2, and 3.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment or which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES: On page 52, strike out all of lines 4 to 10, inclusive.

The SPEAKER. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, these two amendments will be considered en bloc. The question is on the amendments.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 125, nays 128, not voting 177, as follows:

[Roll No. 104]

YEAS—125

Allen, Ill.	Gerlach	McGregor
Andersen, H. Carl	Gillespie	Martin, Mass.
Angell	Gillette	Mason
Arnold	Goodwin	Mathews
Auchincloss	Graham	Michener
Barrett, Wyo.	Gross	Miller, Nebr.
Bates, Mass.	Gwynne, Iowa.	Norblad
Beall	Hagen	O'Neal
Bennett, Mo.	Hale	Pittenger
Bishop	Hall	Ploeser
Blackney	Edwin Arthur	Ramey
Brehm	Hall	Randolph
Brown, Ohio	Leonard W.	Reed, N. Y.
Buck	Halleck	Rizley
Butler	Hand	Robertson, N. Dak.
Campbell	Heslton	Robison, Ky.
Canfield	Hess	Rockwell
Carlson	Hill	Rogers, Mass.
Case, N. J.	Hoffman	Schwabe, Mo.
Case, S. Dak.	Holmes, Mass.	Schwabe, Okla.
Chenoweth	Hope	Scrivner
Chipherfield	Horan	Sharp
Church	Howell	Short
Clevenger	Jenkins	Simpson, Pa.
Clippinger	Jennings	Smith, Maine
Cole, Kans.	Jensen	Smith, Ohio
Cole, Mo.	Johnson, Calif.	Springer
Cole, N. Y.	Johnson, Ill.	Stefan
Crawford	Jones	Sundstrom
Curtis	Jonkman	Taber
D'Ewart	Judd	Talbot
Dirksen	Kean	Talle
Dolliver	Kearney	Tibbott
Dondero	Kilburn	Towe
Dworshak	Kinzer	Vorys, Ohio
Ellis	Knutson	Vursell
Elsaesser	Kunkel	Wadsworth
Elston	Lanham	Wigglesworth
Engel, Mich.	Latham	Winter
Fellows	LeFevre	Wolcott
Fenton	Lewis	Wolverton, N. J.
Gamble	McConnell	Woodruff
	McCowan	

NAYS—128

Abernethy	Hays	Poage
Andrews, Ala.	Healy	Price, Ill.
Bailey	Hébert	Priest
Barrett, Pa.	Hook	Rabaut
Beckworth	Huber	Rabin
Biemiller	Izac	Rankin
Bloom	Jackson	Resa
Boykin	Johnson	Richards
Brown, Ga.	Luther A.	Riley
Bryson	Kee	Rivers
Bulwinkle	Kefauver	Robertson, Va.
Bunker	Kelley, Pa.	Robinson, Utah
Burch	Kirwan	Roe, Md.
Cannon, Mo.	Klein	Rogers, N. Y.
Colmer	Kopplemann	Rowan
Cooper	Larcade	Sabath
Cox	Lesinski	Sadowski
Cravens	Link	Sasser
D'Alesandro	Ludlow	Savage
Dawson	Lyle	Smith, Va.
De Lacy	Lynch	Somers, N. Y.
Dingell	McCormack	Sparkman
Douglas, Calif.	McGehee	Spence
Douglas, Ill.	McGlinchey	Starkey
Earthman	McKenzie	Sullivan
Eberharter	McMillan, S. C.	Summers, Tex.
Ervin	Mahon	Thom
Fallon	Manasco	Thomas, Tex.
Fernandez	Mansfield	Thomason
Flannagan	Mont.	Torrens
Fogarty	Mills	Traynor
Folger	Morgan	Trimble
Forand	Murdock	Voorhis, Calif.
Gallagher	Murphy	Walter
Gary	Murray, Tenn.	Wasielewski
Gordon	Neely	Weaver
Gore	Norrell	Welch
Gorski	O'Brien, Ill.	West
Granahan	O'Brien, Mich.	Whitten
Grant, Ala.	Outland	Whittington
Green	Pace	Worley
Hare	Patman	Zimmerman
Harris	Peterson, Ga.	
Havenner	Philbin	

NOT VOTING—177

Adams	Andrews, N. Y.	Bates, Ky.
Allen, La.	Arends	Bell
Almond	Baldwin, Md.	Bender
Anderson, Calif.	Baldwin, N. Y.	Bennet, N. Y.
Andresen	Barden	Bland
August H.	Barry	Bolton

Bonner	Gillie	Mundt
Boren	Gossett	Murray, Wis.
Bradley, Mich.	Granger	Norton
Bradley, Pa.	Grant, Ind.	O'Hara
Brooks	Gregory	O'Konski
Brumbaugh	Griffiths	O'Toole
Buckley	Gwinn, N. Y.	Patrick
Buffett	Hancock	Patterson
Byrne, N. Y.	Harless, Ariz.	Peterson, Fla.
Byrnes, Wis.	Harness, Ind.	Pfeifer
Camp	Hart	Phillips
Cannon, Fla.	Hartley	Pickett
Carnahan	Hedrick	Plumley
Celler	Heffernan	Powell
Chapman	Hendricks	Price, Fla.
Chelf	Henry	Quinn, N. Y.
Clark	Herter	Rains
Clason	Hinschaw	Rayfield
Clements	Hobbs	Reece, Tenn.
Cochran	Hoch	Reed, Ill.
Coffee	Hoeven	Rees, Kans.
Combs	Holifield	Rich
Cooley	Holmes, Wash.	Rodgers, Pa.
Corbett	Hull	Roe, N. Y.
Courtney	Jarman	Rogers, Fla.
Crosser	Johnson, Ind.	Rooney
Cunningham	Johnson, Okla.	Russell
Curley	Lyndon B.	Ryder
Daughton, Va.	Johnson, Okla.	Shafer
Davis	Keefe	Sheppard
Delaney	Kelly, Ill.	Sheridan
James J.	Keogh	Sikes
Delaney	Kerr	Simpson, Ill.
John J.	Kilday	Slaughter
Domengeaux	King	Smith, Wis.
Doughton, N. C.	LaFollette	Stevenson
Doyle	Landis	Stewart
Drewry	Lane	Stigler
Durham	Lea	Stockman
Eaton	LeCompte	Sumner, Ill.
Elliott	Lemke	Tarver
Ellsworth	Luce	Taylor
Engle, Calif.	McDonough	Thomas, N. J.
Felghan	McMillen, Ill.	Tolan
Fisher	Madden	Vinson
Flood	Maloney	Weichel
Fuller	Mankin	White
Fulton	Mansfield, Tex.	Wickersham
Gardner	Marcantonio	Wilson
Gathings	Martin, Iowa	Winstead
Gavin	May	Wolfenden, Pa.
Gearhart	Morrow	Wood
Geelan	Miller, Calif.	Woodhouse
Gibson	Monroney	
Gifford	Morrison	

So the amendments were rejected.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Welch for, with Mr. Patterson against.
Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Combs against.
Mr. Corbett for, with Mr. Bender against.
Mr. Gillie for, with Mr. Doyle against.
Mr. Grant of Indiana for, with Mr. Holifield against.
Mr. Harness of Indiana for, with Mr. Keogh against.
Mr. Johnson of Indiana for, with Mr. Morrison against.
Mr. Wilson for, with Mr. Camp against.
Mr. Landis for, with Mr. Rayfield against.
Mr. Byrnes of Wisconsin for, with Mr. Coffey against.
Mr. Bennet of New York for, with Mr. James J. Delaney against.
Mr. Mundt for, with Mr. Lane against.
Mr. Rich for, with Mr. King against.
Mr. Henry for, with Mr. John J. Delaney against.
Mr. Fuller for, with Mr. Cooley against.
Mr. Lemke for, with Mr. Heffernan against.
Mr. Hartley for, with Mr. Clark against.
Mr. Reed of Illinois for, with Mr. Quinn of New York against.
Mr. Gifford for, with Mr. Cochran against.
Mr. Arends for, with Mr. Byrne of New York against.
Mr. Adams for, with Mr. Mansfield of Texas against.
Mr. Brumbaugh for, with Mr. Sheridan against.
Mr. Rodgers of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Marcantonio against.
Mr. Gavin for, with Mr. Rooney against.
Mr. Buffett for, with Mr. Miller of California against.

Mr. Eaton for, with Mr. Pfeifer against.
Mr. Keefe for, with Mr. Barry against.
Mr. Ellsworth for, with Mr. Hart against.
Mr. LeCompte for, with Mr. Maloney against.

Mr. McMillen of Illinois for, with Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Rees of Kansas for, with Mr. O'Toole against.

Mr. Martin of Iowa for, with Mr. Monroney against.

Mr. Simpson of Illinois for, with Mr. Patrick against.

Mr. Thomas of New Jersey for, with Mr. Roe of New York against.

Mr. Smith of Wisconsin for, with Mr. Sheppard against.

Miss Sumner of Illinois for, with Mr. Buckley against.

Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Wickersham against.

Mr. Gwinn of New York for, with Mr. Hoch against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Allen of Louisiana with Mr. H. Carl Andersen.

Mr. Davis with Mrs. Bolton.

Mr. Bland with Mr. Herter.

Mr. Flood with Mr. Holmes of Washington.
Mr. Baldwin of Maryland with Mr. Anderson of California.

Mr. Domengeaux with Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Kilday with Mr. Baldwin of New York.
Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Peterson of Florida with Mr. Stockman.

Mr. Ryter with Mr. O'Hara.

Mr. Bell with Mr. Merrow.

Mr. Slaughter with Mrs. Luce.

Mr. Bonner with Mr. Cunningham.

Mr. Brooks with Mr. Gearhart.

Mr. Stewart with Mr. Hoeven.

Mrs. Woodhouse with Mr. McDonough.

Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Clason.

Mr. Chelf with Mr. Andrews of New York.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote was demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANDOLPH:
Page 56, line 25, strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$1,200,000."

Page 57, line 9, strike out the period, insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That no funds in this paragraph shall be expended for the pay of any employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the maintenance of more than one parts warehouse, nor for the repair or overhaul of aircraft costing more than \$100 per airplane, and provided further, that all repair and overhaul on Civil Aeronautics Administration airplanes costing more than \$100 shall be done on contract after submission of bids."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RABAUT) there were—ayes 133, noes 88.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next two amendments on which separate votes have been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WINTER: On page 63, line 3, strike out "\$4,200,000" and insert "\$1,800,000"; and on page 63, line 10, strike out "\$4,600,000" and insert "\$2,055,000."

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES: On page 63, line 22, strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$585,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendments.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 127, nays 127, answered "present" 2, not voting 175, as follows:

[Roll No. 105]

YEAS—127

Abernethy	Gibson	McKenzie
Allen, Ill.	Gillespie	Martin, Mass.
Andersen,	Gillette	Mason
H. Carl	Goodwin	Mathews
Angell	Graham	Michener
Arnold	Gross	Miller, Nebr.
Auchincloss	Gwynne, Iowa	Norblad
Barrett, Wyo.	Hagen	Pittenger
Bates, Mass.	Hale	Ploeser
Beall	Hall	Ramey
Bennett, Mo.	Edwin Arthur	Rankin
Bishop	Hall	Reed, N. Y.
Blackney	Leonard W.	Rees, Kans.
Brehm	Halleck	Rizley
Brown, Ohio	Hand	Robertson,
Buck	Heseltan	N. Dak.
Butler	Hess	Robson, Ky.
Campbell	Hill	Rockwell
Canfield	Hinschaw	Rogers, Mass.
Carlson	Hoffman	Schwabe, Mo.
Case, N. J.	Holmes, Mass.	Schwabe, Okla.
Case, S. Dak.	Hope	Scrivner
Chenoweth	Horan	Sharp
Chiperfield	Howell	Short
Church	Jenkins	Simpson, Pa.
Clevenger	Jennings	Smith, Ohio
Clippinger	Jensen	Springer
Cole, Kans.	Johnson, Ill.	Stefan
Cole, Mo.	Jones	Summers, Tex.
Cole, N. Y.	Jonkman	Sundstrom
Crawford	Judd	Taber
Curtis	Kean	Talbot
Dirksen	Kearney	Talle
Dolliver	Kilburn	Tibbott
Dondero	Kinzer	Towe
Dworshak	Knutson	Vorys, Ohio
Ellis	Kunkel	Vursell
Elsaesser	Lanham	Whitten
Elston	Latham	Wigglesworth
Engel, Mich.	LeFevre	Winter
Fellows	Lewis	Wolcott
Fenton	McConnell	Wolverton, N. J.
Gamble	McCowan	Woodruff
Gerlach	McGregor	

NAYS—127

Andrews, Ala.	Hays	Peterson, Ga.
Bailey	Healy	Philbin
Barrett, Pa.	Hébert	Poage
Beckworth	Hook	Price, Ill.
Biemiller	Huber	Priest
Bloom	Izac	Rabaut
Boykin	Jackson	Rabin
Brown, Ga.	Johnson,	Randolph
Bryson	Luther A.	Resa
Bulwinkle	Kee	Richards
Bunker	Kefauver	Riley
Burch	Kelley, Pa.	Rivers
Cannon, Mo.	Kirwan	Robertson, Va.
Colmer	Klein	Robinson, Utah
Cooper	Kopplemann	Roe, Md.
Cox	Larcade	Rogers, N. Y.
Cravens	Lesinski	Rowan
D'Alesandro	Link	Sabath
Dawson	Ludlow	Sadowski
De Lacy	Lyle	Sasser
Dingell	Lynch	Savage
Douglas, Calif.	McCormack	Smith, Va.
Douglas, Ill.	McGehee	Somers, N. Y.
Earthman	McGlinchey	Sparkman
Eberharter	McMillan, S. C.	Spence
Ervin	Mahon	Starkey
Fallon	Manasco	Sullivan
Fernandez	Mansfield,	Thom.
Flannagan	Mont.	Thomas, Tex.
Fogarty	May	Thomason
Folger	Mills	Torrens
Forand	Morgan	Traynor
Gallagher	Murdock	Trimble
Gary	Murphy	Voorhis, Calif.
Gordon	Murray, Tenn.	Walter
Gore	Neely	Wasielewski
Gorski	Norrell	Weaver
Granahan	O'Brien, Ill.	Welch
Grant, Ala.	O'Brien, Mich.	West
Green	O'Neal	Whittington
Hare	Outland	Worley
Harris	Pace	Zimmerman
Havenner	Patman	The Speaker

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Johnson, Calif. Smith, Maine

NOT VOTING—175

Adams	Ellsworth	Marcantonio
Allen, La.	Engle, Calif.	Martin, Iowa
Almond	Feighan	Morrow
Anderson, Calif.	Fisher	Miller, Calif.
Andresen,	Flood	Monroney
August H.	Fuller	Morrison
Andrews, N. Y.	Fulton	Mundt
Arends	Gardner	Murray, Wis.
Baldwin, Md.	Gathings	Norton
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gavin	O'Hara
Barden	Gearhart	O'Konski
Barry	Geelan	O'Toole
Bates, Ky.	Gifford	Patrick
Bell	Gillie	Patterson
Bender	Gossett	Peterson, Fla.
Bennet, N. Y.	Granger	Pfeifer
Bland	Grant, Ind.	Phillips
Bolton	Gregory	Pickett
Bonner	Griffiths	Plumley
Boren	Gwinn, N. Y.	Powell
Bradley, Mich.	Hancock	Price, Fla.
Bradley, Pa.	Harless, Ariz.	Quinn, N. Y.
Brooks	Harness, Ind.	Rains
Brumbaugh	Hart	Rayfel
Buckley	Hartley	Reece, Tenn.
Buffett	Hedrick	Reed, Ill.
Byrne, N. Y.	Heffernan	Rich
Byrnes, Wis.	Hendricks	Rodgers, Pa.
Camp	Henry	Roe, N. Y.
Cannon, Fla.	Herter	Rogers, Fla.
Carnahan	Hobbs	Rooney
Celler	Hoch	Russell
Chapman	Hoeven	Ryter
Chelf	Holifield	Shafer
Clark	Holmes, Wash.	Sheppard
Clason	Hull	Sheridan
Clements	Jarman	Sikes
Cochran	Johnson, Ind.	Simpson, Ill.
Coffee	Johnson,	Slaughter
Combs	Lyndon B.	Smith, Wis.
Cooley	Johnson, Okla.	Stevenson
Corbett	Keefe	Stewart
Courtney	Kelly, Ill.	Stigler
Crosser	Keogh	Stockman
Cunningham	Kerr	Sumner, Ill.
Curley	Kilday	Tarver
Daughton, Va.	King	Taylor
Davis	LaFollette	Thomas, N. J.
Delaney,	Landis	Tolan
James J.	Lane	Vinson
Delaney,	Lea	Wadsworth
John J.	LeCompte	Weichel
D'Ewart	Lemke	White
Domengeaux	Luce	Wickersham
Doughton, N. C.	McDonough	Wilson
Doyle	McMillen, Ill.	Winstead
Drewry	Madden	Wolfenden, Pa.
Durham	Maloney	Wood
Eaton	Mankin	Woodhouse
Elliott	Mansfield, Tex.	

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. ARENDS. If he were present, he would have voted "yea." I voted "nay." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. GIFFORD. If he were present, he would have voted "yea." I voted "nay." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The SPEAKER. On this roll call the yeas are 127, the nays 126, and 2 answered present. The Chair votes "nay."

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recapitulation of the vote just cast.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that the vote is close enough so that, if there is no objection, there will be a recapitulation. The Clerk will call the names of those voting in the affirmative.

The Clerk called the names of those voting "yea."

The SPEAKER. Are there any corrections to be made? The Chair hears none.

The Clerk will call the names of those recorded as voting "nay."

The Clerk called the names of those voting "nay."

The SPEAKER. Are there any corrections to be made? The Chair hears none.

So the amendments were rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Wadsworth for, with Mr. Cochran against.

Mr. Gifford for, with Mrs. Smith of Maine against.

Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Combs against.

Mr. Welch for, with Mr. Patterson against.

Mr. Corbett for, with Mr. Bender against.

Mr. Gillie for, with Mr. Doyle against.

Mr. Grant of Indiana for, with Mr. Hollifield against.

Mr. Harness of Indiana for, with Mr. Keogh against.

Mr. Johnson of Indiana for, with Mr. Morrison against.

Mr. Wilson for, with Mr. Camp against.

Mr. Landis for, with Mr. Rayfel against.

Mr. Byrnes of Wisconsin for, with Mr. Coffee against.

Mr. Bennet of New York for, with Mr. James J. Delaney against.

Mr. Mundt for, with Mr. Lane against.

Mr. Rich for, with Mr. King against.

Mr. Henry for, with Mr. John J. Delaney against.

Mr. Fuller for, with Mr. Cooley against.

Mr. Lemke for, with Mr. Heffernan against.

Mr. Hartley for, with Mr. Clark against.

Mr. Reed of Illinois for, with Mr. Quinn of New York against.

Mr. Arends for, with Mr. Johnson of California against.

Mr. Adams for, with Mr. Mansfield of Texas against.

Mr. Brumbaugh for, with Mr. Sheridan against.

Mr. Rodgers of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Marcantonio against.

Mr. Gavin for, with Mr. Rooney against.

Mr. Buffett for, with Mr. Miller of California against.

Mr. Eaton for, with Mr. Pfeifer against.

Mr. Keefe for, with Mr. Barry against.

Mr. Ellsworth for, with Mr. Hart against.

Mr. LeCompte for, with Mr. Maloney against.

Mr. McMillen of Illinois for, with Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Rees of Kansas for, with Mr. O'Toole against.

Mr. Martin of Iowa for, with Mr. Monroney against.

Mr. Simpson of Illinois for, with Mr. Patrick against.

Mr. Thomas of New Jersey for, with Mr. Roe of New York against.

Mr. Smith of Wisconsin for, with Mr. Sheppard against.

Miss Sumner of Illinois for, with Mr. Buckley against.

Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Wickersham against.

Mr. Reece of Tennessee for, with Mr. Drewry against.

Mr. August H. Andresen for, with Mrs. Woodhouse against.

Mr. Shafer for, with Mr. Byrne of New York against.

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Davis with Mrs. Bolton.

Mr. Bland with Mr. Herter.

Mr. Flood with Mr. Holmes of Washington.

Mr. Baldwin of Maryland with Mr. Anderson of California.

Mr. Domengeaux with Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Kilday with Mr. Baldwin of New York.

Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Peterson of Florida with Mr. Stockman.

Mr. Ryter with Mr. O'Hara.

Mr. Bell with Mr. Morrow.

Mr. Slaughter with Mrs. Luce.

Mr. Bonner with Mr. Cunningham.

Mr. Brooks with Mr. Gearhart.

Mr. Stewart with Mr. Hoeven.

Mr. Allen of Louisiana with Mr. McDonough.

Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Clason.

Mr. Chelf with Mr. Andrews of New York.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. JONES. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Mr. JONES moves to recommit the bill H. R. 6056 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to eliminate \$10,000,000 for the Department of State information program, \$15,000,000 for the Bureau of Census items for census of business and manufactures; eliminate \$1,992,200 from the item "Field Office Service" of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and eliminate \$2,270,000 from Department Salaries and Expenses item of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the reading of the engrossed copy of the bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the demand for the reading of the engrossed copy of the bill comes too late.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] is correct. The point of order is sustained.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS HELD BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing, I report (Rept. No. 1978) a privileged concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 60) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Printing Act, approved March 1, 1907, the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to have printed for its use 1,000 additional copies of parts 1 and 2 of the hearings held before the said committee during the Seventy-ninth Congress on S. 1253, a bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, and for other purposes, relative to modification of railroad financial structures.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JESSIE E. JONES

Mr. BOYKIN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Accounts, I submit a privileged resolution (H. Res. 611) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House to Jessie E. Jones, wife of B. F. Jones, late an employee of the House, an amount equal to 6 months' salary at the rate he was receiving at the time of his death, and an additional amount not to exceed \$250 toward defraying the funeral expenses of the said B. F. Jones.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the New York Times.

Mr. LYLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I take this time to inquire of the majority leader the program for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. On Monday the Consent Calendar.

On Tuesday the Private Calendar.

House Resolution 385, a resolution to provide for a study and investigation of the operation of the program for the disposition of surplus property.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday the Interior Department appropriation bill, 1947.

Conference reports may be brought up at any time they are ready for consideration.

There are primaries on Tuesday in four States. The leadership on both sides recognizing the situation, where Members have primary contests in their districts in those States they may be governed accordingly. I think it is only fair to state that, so that those Members can proceed with an understanding of the situation. The leadership on both sides have agreed that no roll call will take place before next Thursday.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That also includes any roll call that may come on a conference report?

Mr. McCORMACK. That includes any roll call, any action requiring a roll call. I understand the conference reports will not be brought up until next Thursday.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The ranking minority Member, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] informs me

that so far as he is aware there is no matter in the conference report on the second deficiency appropriation bill which may be expected to precipitate a roll call. I wonder if it would be agreeable to call up that report on Monday or Tuesday, and take up the rescission bill on the following Thursday?

Mr. McCORMACK. That will be agreeable to me and I am sure it will be agreeable to the gentleman from Massachusetts, with the understanding that if a roll call arises it will go over until Thursday.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That is perfectly agreeable to me.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Are there any plans for calling up H. R. 2788, which was reported by the Rules Committee some time ago?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am frank to state that my plan does not contemplate programming that bill.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. A rule for the bill having been reported more than 7 days, it is the intention of the gentleman from Ohio now addressing you to call that bill up at the earliest opportunity unless the majority leader and the leadership wishes to make some arrangement for its consideration.

Mr. SABATH. Is that the bill on which the rule was called up and considered and then withdrawn?

Mr. McCORMACK. No. That is the Gwynne bill, reducing the statute of limitations in certain cases to 1 year. That is pending.

Now, the gentleman from Ohio is a member of the Rules Committee. Under the rules, when a rule is out over seven legislative days, any member of the Rules Committee may call it up. Of course, no member has ever had to do that.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. It is not my desire to do so if the leadership will schedule the measure for hearing within a reasonable time.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman desires it to be brought up?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I do.

Mr. McCORMACK. I shall program it for the week after next week. Of course, the gentleman recognizes that important legislation will take priority. The gentleman from Ohio having been courteous enough to inform me about his intentions, I will take it up just as soon as possible, but it cannot be taken up next week.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I thank the gentleman very much. It is my understanding that the measure will be brought up at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is correct. Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I have listened to the colloquy with reference to the Gwynne bill. I am not a member of the Rules Committee and I cannot make the suggestion that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] has made, but would the gentleman from Massachusetts

be able to give us any assurance when he will call up the rule for the consideration of the so-called Indian claims bill which has been reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs and for which a rule has been granted.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Massachusetts is similarly situated in that bill as in the case of the Gwynne bill. I am sitting back complacently and do not intend to program it unless there is interest manifested from a direction that can prompt me to respond.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. You mean by a member of the Rules Committee?

Mr. McCORMACK. My friend has not that interest.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Unfortunately that is true, but perhaps some member of the Rules Committee may have an interest in this matter of justice which proposes to carry out a plank that was in the Democratic national platform as well as in the Republican national platform in the last Presidential election.

Mr. McCORMACK. I want to be frank with the gentleman.

The regular order was demanded.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN], as the membership knows, is very much interested in the bill, but he is in the hospital. I am in the situation where so far as I am concerned I would not want to program it until he is back. If some member of the Rules Committee forces my hand then, of course, I will program the bill.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. CHURCH. The majority leader just spoke of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] being very much interested in a certain measure. Has the gentleman programmed the so-called Slaughter duplicating investigative bill for surplus property next Wednesday? Or is that another bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. The one I have put down for next Wednesday is the resolution coming out of the Rules Committee introduced by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SLAUGHTER].

Mr. CHURCH. That is a bill in which the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] certainly is very much interested, as well as the entire Committee on Expenditures.

Mr. McCORMACK. But the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SLAUGHTER] himself is a member of the Rules Committee; the rule has been out for seven legislative days, and he has clearly manifested an interest in its being brought up.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND ON THE STATE, COMMERCE, JUSTICE BILL

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill H. R. 6056, the State, Commerce, Justice appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PLOESER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an article by Raymond Moley.

Mr. HAGEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a letter on the subject of compulsory conscription.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and insert a statement by Hon. CARROLL REECE, chairman of the Republican National Committee, on Polish Constitution Day.

Mr. HAYS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include certain quotations.

Mr. RANDOLPH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include a very splendid address delivered by Lieutenant Commander Bremner in West Virginia last night.

Mr. BOYKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include two editorials.

Mr. PATMAN (at the request of Mr. RABAUT) was given permission to extend his remarks in three different instances and to include certain statements and extracts.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include an editorial from the Pittsburgh Catholic concerning the Westinghouse strike.

Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include a letter.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record.

Mr. DWORSHAK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include some statistics prepared by the Library of Congress.

Mr. SHORT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and to include therein two brief articles by William Philip Simms, which appeared in yesterday's and today's Washington Daily News.

Mr. DEWART asked and was given permission to revise and extend the re-

marks he made in the Committee of the Whole today and to include certain telegrams.

Mr. NORBLAD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

WASTAGE OF FOOD BY THE NAVY

Mr. NORBLAD. Mr. Speaker, the cans of food here on the desk are not, as you might imagine, recently purchased from the grocery store, but they were obtained within the past few weeks from the Navy garbage dump at Astoria, Oreg. I call your attention, first, to this can which I hold in my hand, which is marked "Luncheon meat pork, with natural juices. Ingredients: Chopped pork, salt, sugar, sodium nitrite, spice. The Rath Co., Waterloo, Iowa. Contents 12 ounces avoirdupois." It is stamped on the back "U. S. Navy emergency ration."

This can states on the outside that it is "Lemon juice powder," and is manufactured by the Mutual Citrus Products Co., of Anaheim, Calif. I took this can from a large container which held, I should judge, 100 to 200 of these cans. This entire carton, completely wrapped and encircled with a very tight metal strip, was likewise dumped by the Navy at their garbage dump, and was retrieved by a friend of mine. I removed it from the carton and have brought it here.

This can is marked "Ocean Spray dehydrated cranberries." It is manufactured by the Cranberries Cannery, Inc., at Hansen, Mass. This is likewise an item which the Navy apparently considers as garbage. Yet you will notice, all of these cans are new and in very good condition.

The next item which I have in my hand is a package of Kellogg's shredded wheat, containing two biscuits. This is one package taken from two cases of shredded wheat, each containing about 300 of these cartons. I saw the carton and the shredded wheat, and have taken this one from the lot for your inspection.

The next can is powdered whole milk, manufactured by the Kraft Cheese Co., of Chicago, Ill.

All of these items which I have shown to you were taken from that particular dump. I procured this food while at my home in Astoria, Oreg., this week. I was advised by several people of conditions there where the Navy was throwing away foodstuffs and other items, and was invited to visit the home of a friend of mine who showed me, not only these items which I have presented here today, but others, including large perfect tins of corned beef and of Australian corned lamb. I saw in another storeroom in his basement probably 20 or 30 large cans of paint, unopened, and several cans of turpentine, likewise in perfect condition and unopened. He also had several nylon bristle paint brushes which sell for approximately \$12.25 each. In his ice box he had a considerable quantity of Canadian bacon, which he had likewise retrieved from the dump. The bacon

was in perfect condition, and he advised that when he took it from the Navy dump that it was perfectly wrapped and in condition to keep for a long time. He also showed me a large case of powdered soap, containing, I should judge, about 50 packages in perfect condition. He showed me cartons of oatmeal, a large case of toilet paper, a brass fire nozzle, and other similar items. I am advised that a resident of Astoria, Oreg., has so much of this in his basement that he has quit salvaging food from the dump as he says he has enough food for his family and himself for the rest of his life. I understand that until the Navy made him leave the area, that a certain man made a living from salvaging these items from the garbage dump and that there was considerable competition between himself and those who came to the dump at the time the Navy trucks arrived to be the first to procure these items.

With the country facing shortages of food and with millions of people in Europe starving, this, to me, is a very serious situation. I observe in several of the eastern papers a statement by Capt. Ligon B. Ard, as carried by the wire services yesterday, that I was making a mountain out of a molehill regarding this matter. The matter of this waste of food may not be a serious one to him and one of no consequence, but I do not believe that the taxpayers of the United States or the starving millions of Europe would agree with him. The press wires further quoted the captain as stating that he is going to make an investigation of the matter. I personally feel that an investigation is just a waste of money as we certainly have enough of them at the present time. My interest is to see that the practice is discontinued and that the men of his command are immediately ordered to discontinue it. In all due justice to the Navy Department, however, I do not believe he reflects the sentiment of the Department, as Rear Adm. W. J. Carter, Chief, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, has advised that he is very disturbed over the matter and wishes to go over this entire situation with me.

So that there may be no question as to whether this food that the Navy considers garbage is edible or not, I wish to advise the Members of the House that I shall eat this food in the House Restaurant tomorrow noon, and any of you who wish to have a sample thereof are very welcome to do so.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, during the afternoon the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] offered an amendment to reduce the appropriation to the Census Bureau by \$10,000,000, and the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] submitted a further amendment to reduce by \$5,000,000 appropriation to the same agency. I addressed the House in support of these amendments and voted for both of them when considered during the

afternoon. Late in the afternoon I left the floor for a brief period to discuss matters concerning the so-called pay bill that will be considered in conference tomorrow. During my brief period of absence from the floor a roll call was demanded on these items. I did not hear the sound of the warning bell calling attention to the vote. When I arrived on the floor the roll call had concluded. Had I been present, I would have again voted for the amendments striking these items from the bill. I realize my vote would not have changed the situation or the final result but feel this brief explanation is due.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous special order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. WASIELEWSKI] is recognized for 2 hours.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER].

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I have a special order for 30 minutes for today. I have spoken to the gentleman from Wisconsin and he is agreeable to my taking my special order at this time.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 30 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include as a part thereof a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

TVA WORKSHOPS GROW CROP OF NEW MACHINES FOR FARMERS

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, within the past few weeks the press has reported an exhibit held in one of the buildings of the State University at Knoxville. The Wall Street Journal of April 18 carried a feature article on page 1, which describes the exhibit. I ask unanimous consent to include it in the RECORD following my address.

It was a floor demonstration for the benefit of manufacturers, of newly developed types of farm equipment. I think it is important enough to call to the attention of Members of this House. It illustrates in specific fashion the remarkable way the TVA is working to help private business, particularly small business, in the Tennessee Valley. It may help some of the business enterprises in your districts, or its methods may be copied by other Government agencies if they are known widely enough.

No intelligent person from the Tennessee Valley needs to be reminded of how greatly TVA has aided business generally. An abundant supply of electric energy at low cost helps private industry, a river highway helps private industry, and protection from floods gives industry security for development. A program of land restoration helps the private business of farming directly, and indirectly all business enterprises in the area. A whole new industry, recreation, is based on the beauty and the diversion

offered by the chain of beautiful man-made lakes. We appreciate the far-reaching benefits of this Government program in my State and in the region, and let me interject that we are mildly entertained at the frantic efforts of one private industry to convince the rest of the country that the creation of similar agencies would be a blow to private enterprise. Only one region in the United States can speak out of experience. Our verdict is firm. We think TVA is the best thing that ever happened to private business in the Southeast. In big ways and little ways it is helping to bring our section of the country the kind of stable prosperity that will permit us to contribute more abundantly to national well-being.

Compared to the construction of dams, the operation of a power system, and the production of new types of fertilizer, the activities responsible for this manufacturers' exhibit that I want to tell you about may seem slight. To me they are impressive. They are important in themselves, and important because they show how TVA works with State, local, and other Federal agencies to mobilize all the resources of the region for its development, how it is developing a pattern for a relationship between government and business that will achieve great results.

WORK DONE IN COOPERATION WITH LOCAL AGENCIES

As I said at the beginning, the exhibit was to display models of new types of farm equipment. They were developed by the United States Department of Agriculture Tillage Machinery Laboratory, Auburn, Ala., the agricultural experiment stations of North Carolina and Tennessee, and the agricultural engineering departments of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, University of Georgia, and TVA. The need and the market for each item of equipment had been discovered by the men working in the agricultural programs of the region. All had been tested in actual farming operations. Now, the final step, the models were gathered together so that the representatives of manufacturers would inspect and study them with a view to production on a wide scale and for a profit. The work of TVA and the cooperating institutions is finished when the research, testing, and demonstration is completed. Production is a matter for private business. When private business takes over it means increased pay rolls, it means better living, it means an advance in the people's well-being.

I wrote to TVA for more information about the demonstration. I brought with me today to the House a sample or two of the material which came in response to my request. Here is a simple clear folder illustrating the various items of equipment displayed. Here is, for every item, an analysis of the potential market which a manufacturer would hope to reach. I want to mention a few of the models just as examples of the kind of work the display presented.

THE BARN HAY DRIER

The Tennessee Valley, with 50 inches of average rainfall, provides some of the best hay-growing weather and at the

same time some of the worst hay-curing weather in the country. Prior to the TVA development there were commercial hay dehydrators to be had, but they were expensive and suited chiefly to large dairy farms; now, however, a low-cost dependable barn drier practical for small farms has been developed. It was displayed at this exhibit. Five hundred are already in use in the Southeast. Half of them were installed during 1945 in spite of material shortages.

The value of this development to the farmers in the area can be appreciated by the estimate of the Virginia Extension Service that hay losses in that State in 1942 amounted to about 375,000 tons, or about a quarter of the total crop. In addition to the direct loss, there is also the loss of feeding value which results from leaching and weathering in field curing. For example, samples collected in 1942, 1943, and 1944 from a number of Virginia farms were graded by the United States Department of Agriculture. The results showed that 54 percent of the barn-dried hay graded U. S. No. 1, while only 9 percent of the field-cured hay came in that class. Sixty-five percent of the field-cured hay graded below U. S. No. 2, as against 12 percent barn-cured.

The Virginia dairy extension specialist estimated that a farmer with a 30-cow herd would save up to seven tons of high protein concentrate feed by curing his hay in the barn instead of in the field. For the first time this economical hay drier offers him a practical way to do it. While work on this project was undertaken by TVA to meet a regional need, I want to emphasize that the benefits have spread already beyond our watershed. There are known installations of the TVA type hay drier in 22 States outside the region, while requests for plans and information have come from Iceland, Columbia, Russia, Switzerland, Alaska, and Australia. The hay drier was one model shown at the exhibit. Let me mention some others.

ADDITIONAL MODELS SHOWN

A small feed grinder, a kitchen flour mill, a seed scarifier, electric equipment for sweetpotato curing, a hand seed distributor, an electric pump-sink cabinet, a peanut harvester, a peanut sheller, a fertilizer and lime spreader, a windrow attachment for mowing machines—models of all these items were offered to private manufacturers for production. All of them will aid farmers of the Tennessee Valley to raise their incomes, to follow the best conservation practices in their farm management. Many of them will be useful to farmers over the country.

This kind of practical research is not new for TVA and the other public agencies to undertake together, although, so far as I know, this is the first time so many models have been shown together for the convenience of manufacturers' representatives.

From the beginning, TVA has recognized that the resources of the region would be developed largely through private enterprises and that the stability of those enterprises is of major importance to the TVA objective. And that all research facilities of the public agencies and institutions should be available to,

and directed to, this end. It recognized that it was as important to help those business enterprises overcome their problems as to help land owners who deal more directly with a national resource. To my mind, some of the most significant contributions in this field are results of research on the processing of food.

FOOD PROCESSING

TVA's experiments in food processing have resulted in the organization or substantial expansion of at least 11 commercial freezing and several dehydration food processing plants in the States of the Tennessee Valley.

The development began several years ago, when the TVA and the University of Tennessee commenced experiments in quick-freezing. This was directed first toward processing of strawberries in a Tennessee area where strawberry growing had suffered because of the difficulty of marketing the berries, but the experimentation has since been adapted to the processing of other berries, vegetables, and meats.

The Chickamauga Cooperative in my district was organized as a direct outgrowth of this work, for when the research and development work was completed, the TVA and the university leased the plant to the producers' cooperative which has since reached a profitable operating basis. In 1943, the Chickamauga producers expanded by opening a new \$75,000 freezing plant, financing the expansion partially by selling \$18,000 worth of preferred stock to farmers and businessmen in Rhea County, the remainder by a loan. In 1944 the organization built a freezer-locker plant at Cleveland, Tenn., at a cost of \$40,000. During the 1942 packing season, the cooperative processed slightly over 1,000,000 pounds of strawberries, peaches, apples, and youngberries, worth nearly \$105,000. In the 1943 season, it had expanded to produce 1,730,500 pounds, including strawberries, peaches, beans, blackberries, broccoli, corn, and pumpkin, with an approximate sales value of nearly \$300,000. In 1945 the total pack was 1,466,500 pounds, with gross sales totaling \$253,552.

The assistance provided by the TVA in this instance had for its primary objective putting the private business of farming in this area on a sounder basis. Instead of "dumping" their fresh produce on the market, farmers are able to process and hold it for the higher prices that come with processed products which can be stored and used virtually the year round.

But private industry has profited too. I have mentioned the Chickamauga Cooperative. In the same way TVA assistance has been given, among others, to a Kentucky cooperative which built two plants to dehydrate food for the Army; to a large locker-freezer company which expanded to build a modern freezing plant for strawberries, peaches, string beans, okra, and other products; to an Alabama concern freezing fruits and vegetables with the use of two machines, one of them the immersion quick freezer developed by the TVA. Fortunately, research had been sufficiently advanced so that the war food production could

be aided. Three to four million pounds of wild blackberries, a crop which hitherto has gone largely to waste, were packed during the 1943 season by five food processors to supplement the wartime diet. Incidentally, the Tennessee wild blackberry makes a luscious cobbler.

Such research, however, is a continuing process, for improvements must be sought, new methods tested, and adaptations made to include new products. It is the type of research which is available ordinarily only to large business organizations. Usually it is beyond the means of the small businessman and producers. TVA's program, therefore, is of special importance to small business. A mobile food research and processing pilot plant has been established on three barges, now located at Spring City, Tenn. Here the experimental processing of fruits, vegetables, meat, poultry, and fish continues, going beyond the processing itself to test the marketability of the product by sales to TVA construction camps as well as to local markets. In the end the benefits will be reaped by the private business which will establish new facilities, or improve existing services.

I am not attempting to give a full accounting to the House of this little-known feature of TVA's work. I want to mention only a few more examples of this practical help the Authority offers to business enterprises, to farmers, to consumers, to all of us.

THE COTTONSEED OIL COOKER

Prior to TVA, little progress had been made in the process of cottonseed oil production. Attempts had been made to improve the process, particularly by the University of Tennessee. In 1929, at the request of the Tri-State Cotton Oil Superintendents' Association of Memphis, the university had begun some experiments which showed promise. But no facilities were available to carry the experiments through the pilot plant stage and to bring them into commercial use.

With the assistance of the TVA and contributions of machinery from interested mill owners, the university set up a full-sized pilot plant and exhaustive tests resulted in an improved pressure cooker for cottonseed and other vegetable oil seeds and a semiautomatic process which increases the efficiency of cotton oil mills and produces a more uniform grade of oil.

Here a typical regional problem was attacked through the combined efforts of TVA and several agencies, with resultant benefits to the cotton oil industry, the manufacturers who make equipment, and to agriculture.

THE TRAILER THRESHER

A new kind of thresher is being manufactured today as a result of TVA's research. Within the Tennessee watershed there are approximately 350,000 farms and 80 percent of them have less than 40 acres of tillable land. For a long time it had been recognized by experts that not enough small grain, grass, and legumes were being grown and that one reason was because farmers in the hill areas were not growing and saving enough seed. There was little or no threshing service available because it did

not pay to own and operate a standard threshing machine. That was the problem, but nothing had been done about it until TVA came along.

In 1936 TVA commenced its studies, and by 1940 the Authority had designed and tested a machine to the point where it could be produced commercially. Six of the machines were ordered for testing and demonstration. The thresher was built to be easily pulled behind a car or light truck and was run by a motor mounted on the frame, eliminating the need for a tractor and permitting the thresher to be set up for a job in a minimum of time. It has about half the capacity of the standard thresher.

The machine is now manufactured under license by a North Carolina company. By June 1942, 57 of the machines were in operation; and by November 1943, the number had increased to 106 in the seven valley States and South Carolina, along with several sold in other States. By 1946, 228 were in use, some of them having been shipped abroad. Now the manufacturer has an order for 500 of the machines from UNRRA for use in central Europe, and orders for 250 for export to South America in addition to the local demand.

Some operators claim to have paid all expenses and practically retired their thresher investment in the first year. In a number of communities one machine proved ample to provide service the first year, but the next year increased planting required a second, and sometimes a third, machine. As a result, the State extension services reported that it was not uncommon to have a threefold increase the first year in the amount of grain, grass, and legume seed harvested, followed by another threefold increase the second year. This piece of TVA research has provided multiple benefits—it has placed a new industrial product, manufactured by private business, on the market; it has increased the efficiency of farming; and it has made a step forward in the fundamental task of protecting the basic resource of soil fertility by encouraging cover crops to diminish erosion.

TVA AND FOREST PRODUCTS

Let me illustrate from its work in relation to forest products. Remember that more than one-half of the Tennessee Valley area is in forests and woodlands and all but 17 percent is privately owned. In normal times the timber resources of the valley provide employment for more than 70,000 workers and supply the raw material for a \$1,000,000 annual business. This ranks high among other industries of the area. The forestry activities of TVA are designed to supplement and strengthen the efforts of local, State, and Federal agencies to secure general adoption of forestry practices which will not only maintain but increase the value and yield of these resources and protect them against fire.

It is estimated that if good forest management were adopted to replace the wasteful methods now in vogue, the forest resources of some 14,000,000 acres could sustain a wood-using industry three times as great as the 3,500 sawmills

and wood-using industries now operating in the valley.

To meet this challenge, to promote improved forest management, TVA foresters have cooperated with State forestry divisions and extension services in the establishment of more than 375 forest management demonstrations to show owners the advantages of good management. On these thousands of acres of farm woodlands chosen as demonstrations, about 52,000,000 board-feet of timber and 50,000 cords of other wood have been cut selectively in order to provide critically needed wood for war uses while at the same time improving the quality of the remaining timber stands. These management demonstrations have shown that it is possible to meet increased demands without destroying future productivity.

In addition to these farm woodland demonstrations, and working with State forestry divisions, TVA provides technical advice and assistance to owners of large forestry properties. As a result, the lumber company which owns 70,000 acres in the Highland Rim area of Tennessee has already converted its operation from one of resource liquidation to one of permanent production. Instead of stripping the entire forest after the fashion of old logging methods, it is using the selective cutting which provides for a continuous growth of trees. If they can be shown they can make money while following good practices, most forest owners are willing to change their traditional practices, and they must change or a great resource will be destroyed.

At the present time, under wasteful methods, the valley's reserves of the better classes of timber are gradually being depleted. Saw-timber in 1940 was being cut faster than it was replaced by growth, while the growth of cordwood size trees was increasing only slightly faster than it was being used. Since that time, accelerated cutting due to war has no doubt put growth and depletion even further out of balance. It is estimated that the average acre in the Valley is producing less than 100 board feet a year; with proper forestry practices, which the TVA is encouraging and demonstrating, production could be twice or three times as great with vast benefits to the owners who are the businessmen of the Valley.

One way to encourage good practice is to show how culls can be utilized in industry. TVA is doing just that. It has successfully carried through the pilot plant stage a project designed to produce laminated lumber for flooring from cull hardwoods. The process is now being demonstrated to wood products manufacturers who will be offered the development for commercial operation. A continuous glue press produces the laminated lumber in desired length from slats of wood. Its preliminary design and construction was done under contract with the Georgia Engineering Experiment Station. The Forest Products Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture suggested this activity as a way of encouraging selective forestry, has given advisory assistance, and is making tests of the flooring.

TVA AND HOUSING

I cannot conclude a brief summary of ways in which private business has profited from TVA research without a reference to a subject much in the news these days. I am talking about housing. In the course of building 16 dams, some of them in remote areas, in a region as large as England, TVA had to make provisions for the housing of thousands of engineers and workmen. Since much of the housing was temporary, mobility was desired.

TVA architects developed a house which could be constructed on assembly lines in sections small enough so that they could be trucked to the homesite and bolted together. They did not need to be built at the congested and remote site. With electric wiring and such utilities as bath, kitchen sink, refrigerator, stove, and water heaters already installed, they were ready for occupancy as soon as the sections were joined and the water, electric, and sewer connections were made.

Success of this type led one step farther when TVA commenced construction of Fontana Dam in the mountains of North Carolina, where housing for some 5,000 persons had to be provided. Here, TVA advanced to the design of a sectional house so light in construction that each section could be hauled behind a car or a light truck.

Up to this point, the TVA had been building its houses with its own crews by force account, but with the light sectional house design TVA commenced a program of spreading its ideas to industry. It ordered 100 of the houses, each of two sections, for the Fontana Village from a manufacturing concern in Indiana, which constructed them and trucked them to the North Carolina mountains for assembly. The work was done on a co-operative basis, with the TVA acting both as purchaser and as instructor and consultant on the manufacture. They proved so successful that the design was extended to make possible the construction of two- and three-bedroom houses, made up of three or four sections.

The development began to pay dividends outside of the TVA. Large war projects being built for the Army by private concerns made necessary large housing developments. The TVA sectional house provided the answer to the plaguing question of how to provide housing economically in congested areas. Five thousand of the TVA designed houses were built by six large private manufacturers for the atomic bomb projects at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Hanford, Wash. The TVA developed working relationships with each of these manufacturers by which it assisted them in working out and improving the techniques of production. One of these manufacturers, at peak production, was turning out 20 two-bedroom houses a day.

Subsequent to the completion of his contract, this manufacturer continued his research to adapt the TVA's ideas to postwar housing, and is well-prepared to continue in this important field now. Once more in helping private business meet a regional problem, acute during wartime, TVA has given an impetus to a

program which will have benefits for years to come, not confined to the valley, but spread far and wide.

NEW FARM AIDS—TVA WORKSHOPS HATCH IDEAS FOR MACHINES—SOME FOR FARMER'S WIFE—THEY CURE SWEETPOTATOES, GATHER PEANUTS, AGE HAMS, MILL FLOUR IN KITCHEN—UNRRA ASKS 500 THRESHERS

(By Warner Ogden)

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—A crop of bright new farm machines has blossomed this spring in the agricultural experiment workshops around the waters of the Tennessee Valley Authority project.

These aids will help farmers cure sweetpotatoes, thresh wheat, mill flour, scarify seeds, dry hay, irrigate fields, and harvest and shell peanuts. Other new implements will make life in the farmhouse pleasanter.

The experimental workshops are run by the TVA's Agricultural Engineering Development Division.

The wraps were taken from the new aids at a public demonstration in the University of Tennessee here. Manufacturers in particular were invited to this unveiling so they could be induced to start producing the new machines. Some, however, are already on assembly lines.

Although designed especially for the farming conditions of the seven States touched by the TVA project, these new devices will benefit farmers all over the world. They were developed under TVA's agricultural engineering program, which is cooperatively conducted with land grant colleges.

SWEETPOTATOES CURED ELECTRICALLY

For sweetpotato growers there is a new electric curer and a harvester for the vines.

Curing improves the taste of the sweet potatoes and preserves them from early decay. The loss from uncured potatoes averages 25 percent; curing cuts this wastage to 5 percent.

A farmer raising 50 bushels of potatoes, which bring about \$1.25 a bushel on the market, could save about \$12.50 by using a curer. Complete assemblies with one heater might be produced to sell for \$17.50, while larger units would cost \$35. Electricity used would come to about 6 cents per bushel. These curers could be purchased and used on a community basis.

With the new sweetpotato vine harvester the farmer can gather his vines more easily and quickly. Fodder made from these vines compares favorably in palatability and green weight yield per acre with corn-derived ensilage.

The machine has two sets of knives which cut the vines loose from the tubers and a gang of spiked wheels with specially designed fingers for lifting and moving the vines into rows for drying. It has maximum harvest efficiency with minimum damage to tubers and is adapted for use in small or large fields.

THRESHER FOR SMALL FARMS

One machine developed especially for the needs peculiar to the Tennessee Valley is the trailer thresher. This device is only about half the size of a standard thresher and it can be towed easily behind an automobile from one small hill field to another. It threshes a wide variety of grains and is adapted for areas which have little or no threshing service.

Demand is heavy for this thresher, both domestically and from abroad. South American buyers have placed 250 orders for the machine with the Turner Manufacturing Co., of Statesville, N. C. UNRRA wants 500 of them for use in central Europe.

A feed grinder has also been developed to meet the needs of the small farm. It weighs only 45 pounds, exclusive of hopper, motor, and control, and can be powered by a one-half, three-quarters, or a one horsepower motor. It is a hammer-type mill with re-

movable semicircular screens of different mesh. An electric control attachment automatically regulates the flow of grain into the mill and does not require the constant attendance of the farmer.

Tests have demonstrated that this mill can grind all the grain needed during a year for a farm which has 500 chickens, 20 cows, and 12 pigs. It grinds from 1 to 10 bushels an hour, depending on the fineness of the feed desired. It is also adaptable as a community flour mill.

FARM WIVES WELCOME HOME-AIDS

Farm wives have welcomed the development of the kitchen flour mill and the electric pump-sink cabinet. The flour mill is the hammer type, with screens similar to the small feed grinder. It turns out as many as 60 pounds an hour, and can grind wheat flour of any fineness, whole wheat breakfast cereal, corn meal, corn grits and chicken feed.

The electric pump-sink cabinet eliminates the need for a pump-house, and also reduces freezing hazards. It is an assembled unit, consisting of an attractive kitchen sink with faucets, a pressure tank, a motor-driven pump, automatic electric controls, an extension cable with plug-in connections and the necessary pipe fittings to reach into the well. Connections can be made to supply bathroom and other farm needs, and it can be installed without the services of a skilled plumber.

A new machine has also been devised to scarify seeds—in other words, break the hard seed coating to speed germination. Laboratory experiments show that 85 percent to 90 percent of bush clover seed will germinate within 21 days, if it has been scarified. Only 20 percent of the unscarified seeds germinate in the same period.

Driven by a 1-horsepower motor, the machine consists of an abrasive disc and fan. It has a capacity of 200 to 300 pounds of seeds per hour, and can scarify and hull such seeds as buttonclover, sweetclover, and annual lespedeza. Seeds are scarified in only one run through the machine.

HOW PEANUT HARVESTER DEVELOPED

The use of plows, potato diggers, hay rakes and other conventional equipment has not proved satisfactory in harvesting peanuts. A special peanut harvester has now been developed for farmers who grow more than 5,000,000 acres of peanuts annually. It is tractor-drawn and equipped with a series of moving forks that pull the peanuts from the ground, shake the dirt from them and throw them into loose rows for effective drying.

One man can operate this harvester and by working two rows at a time he can pull and shake 15 to 30 acres of peanuts a day.

A small tung nut huller makes it possible to hull the fruit in the orchard at the time of harvesting and is especially adapted for use by the small growers. The machine is operated by an 8- to 10-horsepower engine. Its capacity is 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of fruit per hour.

In line with the increasing practice in the TVA area of using overhead irrigation, a new portable sprinkler has been designed. It consists of a motor-driven pump, a series of sprinklers, and durable lightweight pipe with connections that can be readily detached so that distribution lines can be easily moved from one place to another over the fields.

Two of these wide coverage sprinklers with two 150-foot laterals of light-weight pipe extending from the main distribution line can irrigate a strip of land 450 feet wide.

Research in east Tennessee showed that irrigation boosted strawberry production 62 percent, a net gain of \$395 an acre. Seven acres of irrigated white clover yielded 466 percent more pasture, a net gain of \$17.50

an acre, and in addition produced seed which otherwise would not have been produced, worth \$58 an acre.

POLAND

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the adoption of the Constitution of Poland on May 3, 1791, symbolized the fruition of man-made effort to achieve individual liberty.

The earliest chronicled history of Poland goes back to the latter half of the tenth century, when in A. D. 966 that Nation was converted to Christianity. Throughout subsequent centuries the Polish people fought and suffered for the survival of their belief in those principles of freedom under God which, if practiced, would effectuate peace on earth.

The Polish Constitution, a democratic constitution adopted 2 years after the Constitution of the United States, became effective without violence, consonant with the idealism which inspired those leaders of humanity whose names we as Americans revere as the fathers of our country.

The Diet of Poland at the time of the adoption of the Polish Constitution was composed entirely of nobility who, in the general interest of their people, renounced many traditional privileges and granted rights which erased the barriers separating themselves from freemen and peasants. Anarchy and slavery by the stroke of the pen were destroyed. A government based upon the protection of the natural rights of the individual came into being. Royalty and laborer alike benefited. A new era, foreshadowing government of, by, and for the people, was on May 3, 1791, inaugurated and dedicated to the preservation of peace on earth.

The Polish Constitution, comparable to the principles of the Magna Carta and our own Declaration of Independence, was more than a rule of action for the Poland of that day. The constitutional ideals set forth in that document have almost exact counterpart in the rules of political action defined in the Constitution of the United States which constitutes the supreme law of our land.

The preamble of the Polish Constitution unmistakably evidences the desire of man to be free:

Persuaded that our common fate depends entirely upon the establishing and rendering perfect a national constitution; convinced by a long ain of experience of many defects in our government, and willing to profit by the present circumstances of Europe, and by the favorable moment which has restored us to ourselves; free from the disgraceful shackles of foreign influence; prizing more than life, and every personal consideration, the political existence, external independence, and internal liberty of the nation, whose care is entrusted to us; desirous, moreover, to deserve the blessing and gratitude, not only of our contemporaries, but also of future generations; for the sake of the public good, for securing our liberty, and maintaining our kingdom and our possessions; in order to exert our natural rights with zeal and firmness, we do solemnly establish the present constitution, which we declare wholly

inviolable in every part, till such period as shall be prescribed by law, when the nation, if it should think: fit, and deem necessary, may alter by its express will such articles therein as shall be found inadequate. And th's present constitution shall be the standard of all laws and statutes for the future diets.

Article V of the Polish Constitution declared that all power in civil society should be derived from the will of the people, its end and object being the preservation and integrity of the state, the civil liberty, and the good order of society, on an equal scale and on a lasting foundation. Three distinct powers were established as composing the Government of the Polish Nation: The legislative power in the states assembled, the executive power in the king and council of inspection, the judicial power in jurisdiction existing, or to be established. These governmental principles closely follow the ordinations of the Constitution of the United States of America set forth in article I, section 1 thereof, that all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives; in article II, section 1 thereof, that the executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States; and article III, section 1 thereof, that the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The philosophy of government underlying the separation of legislative, executive, and judicial power set forth in each constitution would lead one to believe that the designers of the American and Polish Constitutions found inspiration at the same time from the same source.

The Polish Constitution portrays a picture of humanitarianism and tolerance in the ideal. Unfortunately, man has never approximated in actuality this ideal. The Polish Constitution states:

We publish and proclaim a perfect and entire liberty to all people, either who may be newly coming to settle, or those who, having emigrated, would return to their native country; and we declare most solemnly, that any person coming into Poland, from whatever part of the world or returning from abroad, as soon as he sets his foot on the territory of the republic, becomes free and at liberty to exercise his industry, wherever and in whatever manner he pleases.

The "four freedoms" of the Atlantic Charter may well have had intellectual birth in the Polish Constitution. Rule by majority, secret ballot at public elections, and freedom of religion were therein proclaimed:

The same holy religion commands us to love our neighbors, we therefore owe to all people of whatever persuasion, peace in matters of faith, and the protection of government; consequently we assure, to all persuasions and religions, freedom and liberty, according to the laws of the country, and in all dominions of the republic.

Within a few short years after this declaration of independence, tragedy struck. Poland was partitioned and dissolved. The child of democracy in

Europe, born with the signing of the Polish Constitution, was, however, strong. The Polish people, peace-loving, freedom-loving, justice-loving, have suffered the ravishment of war upon war. Their spirit, however, has never been conquered. Their nation is unconquerable.

Great men are never satisfied with past accomplishment. Neither is a nation. Man may revere man in retrospect but man admires man for the deeds of today. The romantic grandeur of Poland lies in her historic struggle for the freedom of the individual. The strength of Poland rests in her present determination to become the nation of the dreams of her historic forefathers who signed the Polish Constitution 155 years ago today.

A nation is great as her individual citizens are untrammelled and free from despotic influence and tyrannic rule. Freedom of speech supplemented by the exercise of the natural right of every man under a democratic form of government to choose his leader at a secret election without undue or unfair influence which makes impossible a true expression of the will of the electorate is a condition precedent to national greatness. Poland must have the freedom of a secret election of governmental leaders. Corrupt and illegal practices in elections, as defined in the laws of this Nation, should insofar as possible be eradicated from Polish elections to the end that the citizens of Poland may have a government of their own free choice in which they have pride and trust. Then will Poland take her rightful place among the United Nations.

There are several party programs presently existent within the Polish Nation. No election would be successful in any country unless all groups, organized or unorganized, enjoy the right to express their uncontrolled opinion as to their desires for national leadership. Poland is entitled to, and must have, freedom of speech in elections. Poland through her suffering in World War II has won world acclaim for her struggle for democratic ideals. Poland has merited the right to a free and secret election.

Poland has never broken faith as a nation. She has never denied her strong tradition. She has been true to the intellectual and cultural history which gave the world the music of Chopin, the discovery of Madame Curie, the glory of Paderewski. The world needs Poland in the community of nations. The world needs the courage, the valor, the dignity, and the faith which have inspired Poland throughout the centuries if the world is ever to enjoy universal peace.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the minority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, all over the world men and women of Polish descent today celebrate what has long been cherished as their day of independence. This is the anniversary of the promulgation of the document which clearly defined the liberties and the freedom of the Polish people.

No people on earth prize freedom more highly than do the Polish people. No people ever sacrificed more for freedom

than the Poles. In many lands and on many battlefields they have fought for freedom—not alone for Poland but for peoples everywhere.

They were in the front of America's battle for liberty; they fought under the tricolor of France for the freedom of the common people. They turned back the Asiatic legions when they threatened to overrun all of Europe and destroy Christianity. The pages of history are full of the gallantry and sacrifices of the Polish people. No call for liberty ever failed to strike a responsive chord in the breasts of this sturdy, industrious, intelligent, and progressive race.

For centuries they were denied liberty. That probably made them appreciate it more than do people who have always possessed it.

Knocked prostrate by the German military juggernaut at the beginning of World War II, they fought on under other flags and in other lands. They made it unmistakably clear there would be no compromise. They were in this war to a successful end.

They had faith in the glowing light of the Atlantic Charter, which promised freedom and justice for the smaller nations of the world. They could not believe that their unyielding patriotism and tremendous sacrifices and privations would go unrewarded.

Today freedom-loving people in every country in the world sympathize with the people of Polish ancestry. They grieve with them that there is not the full freedom in Poland which it so justly merits. They deplore the loss of sacred territory and the domination of the country by an outside power. They regret no one held out in conference for their just cause.

A people who have waited for centuries will still cling tenaciously to the faith and the hope that justice will eventually come to Poland. And it will. Eventually Poland will stand once more among the nations of the world—a free nation—a nation which will not bear the shackles of any foreign power.

America should help to make this hope of the people of Poland become a reality.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, today marks another bright milestone in the irresistible march of the people toward a democratic way of life. One hundred and fifty-five years ago, on May 3, 1791, in a period fraught with peril and pregnant with the future, like our own times, the liberal Polish Diet proclaimed the Magna Carta of Poland, the forward-looking Polish Constitution.

I shall not today, in the brief time I have available, attempt to go over the resplendent history of Poland—her wars and battles, triumphs and defeats, dreams and aspirations for freedom, liberty, and self-determination; nor speak of the magnificent accomplishments of the Polish people in culture, art, music, industry, trade, letters, and in every phase of human endeavor; nor shall I attempt to do justice to the aid given America by General Kosciuszko and General Pulaski in our own struggle for freedom and independence.

Nor, Mr. Speaker, shall I now restate my own activities and cooperation with President Wilson in the struggle for Polish freedom after World War I, for that is a matter of record too well known to history to need restatement. Neither do I need to review the glorious history of brave Polish resistance to the Nazi hordes when the Polish Republic was wantonly violated, and for six bitter years the people stubbornly resisted fire and sword and kept alive the form of a government when the substance had been annihilated by the invaders until the conquerors were driven from Polish soil.

Now the Polish people are rebuilding their shattered nation; the republic is reestablished; their freedom, independence, and sovereignty, which they enjoyed for 20 years, has been restored and guaranteed by the United Nations; they are reviving their industry, their farming, and their cultural centers and universities. With the same supreme courage with which they resisted the Nazi blight, they are facing the problems of peace and reconstruction, and fervently seeking that perfect liberty and unity of purpose to which I have alluded more than once heretofore on this floor.

I have profound faith, Mr. Speaker, in the ability of the Polish people to work out their own destiny, freed from foreign influences and the push and pull of old European power politics. Soon the broad masses of the Polish people will once again go to the polls and elect the national representation of their choice, without interference either from Russia or Great Britain. The conditions are difficult. Poland is just arising from the desecrated ashes left by the Nazi terror. The country does not yet have the political, economic, and political stability with which we, in America, surround our elections to achieve democratically the will of the people.

Yet, I hope and I believe this election will be free and will achieve national solidarity. There are no vast differences of aims among the major parties in Poland; they all are devoted to the one great cause of Polish freedom. They are entitled to a free election, and it should not be denied or abridged. The whole world will rejoice at the restoration of a national government, based on full popular support, which can begin to reestablish Poland, heal the wounds of war and strife and suffering, and bring about peace, prosperity, and harmony to the ravaged people, and firmly reestablish freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom of thought and speech and conscience.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, today marks the one hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of Poland's Constitution of May 3. In free Poland this was a national holiday, comparable to our July 4. However, the May constitution is not the property of Poland alone, for it is rightly one of the world's greatest documents of freedom, like the Magna Carta, the Declaration of the Rights of Man, and the American Declaration of Independence. It is the common property of liberty-loving peo-

ples of all times in their ageless struggle for progress and freedom.

The great statesman, Edmund Burke, more aptly than anyone else, summarized the significance of the Polish Constitution and its means of accomplishment. He stated:

We have all seen disorder and servitude at once removed; a throne strengthened for the protection of the people without trenching on their liberties * * * not one man incurred loss, or suffered degradation. All, from king to the day labourer, were improved in their conditions. Everything was kept in its place and order. But in that place and order, everything was better. To add to this happy wonder—this unheard of conjunction of wisdom and fortune—not one drop of blood was spilled; no treachery, no outrage, no system of slander more cruel than the sword; no studied insults on religion, morals or manners; no spoils; no confiscation, no citizens beggared; none imprisoned, none exiled. The whole was affected with a policy, a discretion, a unanimity such as have never been known before on any occasion; but such wonderful conduct was reserved for this glorious conspiracy in favour of the true and genuine rights and interests of men. Happy people, if they know how to proceed as they have begun.

How different was this dignified, inspiring, and bloodless revolution carried through by Poles when compared to the degrading violence, treachery, outrage, confiscation, dispossession, looting, robbery, exile and rape of liberty witnessed in the present revolution in Poland, conducted by Russian citizens and Communist agents with the apparently tacit consent and approval of her allies in the war just won. One is inclined to wonder at this time whether Poland was on the winning or the losing side in the conflict.

In other respects, however, history is repeating itself, as is evident to anyone who reads the pages between the years 1791-95, and compares it with what happened from 1939-46. The same forces and violence that attempted to destroy the Polish Nation under Czarist imperialism are today, under Communist totalitarian imperialism, practicing the same methods of persecution and extermination of all patriots, using the same deception and pretenses to lull the vigilance and deafen the protests of freedom-loving people the world over.

The revolution of May 3, 1791, abolished forever the liberum veto and all the intricate and obstructive machinery of the anomalous old system. It is interesting to note that the United Nations in certain of its counsels requires unanimous approval by the so-called Big Four or Big Five. Thus, in this modern age again, the exercise of liberum veto might jeopardize the peace and security of the world.

The Constitution introduced a modern principle in the sphere of national defense, providing:

The Nation must act for her own defense against attack and to preserve her integrity. Therefore, all citizens are defenders of the integrity and liberty of the Nation.

Social reforms provided for enlarging the rights of burghers and abolished many differences between them and the nobility. It was the first in Europe to grant the protection of the State to the peasants. Schools were introduced in

the villages and a kind of ministry of education established. Principles were laid down governing the relations of masters and peasants, providing that they be based on agreements binding upon both parties. This was utterly new in those times.

In 1795, Kosciusko, the hero of both hemispheres, in the spirit of the May constitution, granted full civil rights to the peasants and called them to arms as free citizens. Kosciusko led the first really people's volunteer army in Europe, fighting with farm tools, it is true, but with incredible valor and patriotism, nevertheless.

Another principle enunciated in the constitution, which was rather new in those times, was the recognition that the sovereignty of the nation rests with the people. It provided that all power in society is derived from the will of the people.

The constitution confirmed the principle of complete religious tolerance, which had been practiced in Poland since the fourteenth century.

Slightly less than 4½ years after the adoption of the May constitution, Poland's third dismemberment was accomplished by the absolute rulers of Poland's despoilers. Poland was despoiled because she was centuries ahead of her times, and because her political freedom was considered dangerous to the continuation of the totalitarian governments of her despoilers. Poland's freedom, independence, and democracy were contagious and so recognized by the despotic rulers of Russia, Prussia, and Austria. Thus, Poland was doomed. Had Poland been less progressive in her political philosophy and more devoted to maintaining her military might she undoubtedly would not have been considered dangerous to the totalitarian states around her and she would never have been partitioned. But the cause of liberty and freedom-loving people would have suffered a terrible set-back.

Let us but look at modern Poland, at the time the Nazi forces attacked her with all their might. With but 15 divisions on Germany's western front, the resistance of the Polish forces gave France and Great Britain at least 5 to 6 weeks' time to organize their forces and prepare either to aid Poland or defend themselves. Poland had a nonaggression and mutual assistance pact with Russia.

Three weeks after the Nazi attack, when the Russian forces began to come into Poland from the east, many Poles were of the opinion that Russian aid was coming pursuant to the pact, and little or no resistance was offered the Russian armies until their full intent and purpose was learned.

For nearly 2 years the Russians collaborated with Hitler and his Nazi forces, sending supplies and equipment for use against Britain, France, Norway, and the Low Countries. At that time Russia and the American Communists labeled the conflict as a British imperialist war while she in her own right absorbed the Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, and made war on little Finland. Today, although for all practical purposes Russia considers nonexistent the

nations of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, we continue to recognize the envoys and ministers of these little brave countries. This is indeed an anomalous situation since to date we have neglected to challenge Russia's claim that these countries no longer exist, but merely chose through silence to ignore Russia's contention. This is indeed a ludicrous position for a great country and leader in world affairs to assume.

Under the guise of wanting security, the Soviet Government extorted from Great Britain and the United States the right to create a "friendly administration" in all the countries along its borders. President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill yielded to these demands made by Generalissimo Stalin at Tehran and Yalta for the sake of Big Three unity.

Poland particularly was made the goat in this appeasement policy to humor the Soviet dictator who threatened to withdraw from the conflict unless he might have his way. Apparently at that time our leaders did not appreciate their own strength and felt compelled to yield.

The Poles fought the Germans to the bitter end and even after they became aware that Russia demanded a large slice of their country. The Polish people were persuaded that it would be worthwhile losing the eastern half of Poland provided they maintained their complete sovereignty.

Under the Yalta agreement the Lublin committee was expanded to include two members of the government in exile out of a total of twenty-odd. But this was a mere camouflage since the representatives of the exile government were relegated to minor inconsequential offices.

A brief survey of principal members of the Moscow-picked Warsaw government fully demonstrates that Russia wanted not a "friendly neighbor" but a "vassal state" at its borders.

The president of the Warsaw government is Boleslaw Bierut. This is not his real name but a contraction of two aliases he used at different times. He has been a Russian citizen since 1923 and as a comintern official lived in Moscow, Vienna, and Prague, where he was entrusted with certain delicate missions by his superiors.

He belonged to none of the underground movements which took great risks and endured severe hardships in fighting the Germans. He fought the war from Moscow and went to Poland after the Germans were practically evicted.

Hillary Minc, the Minister of Industry, has been a Russian citizen since 1928. Like Bierut, he is well indoctrinated with Communist ideals and hastened to nationalize the Polish industries, banks, and so forth, in accord with the best Communist traditions.

Another Soviet citizen, Zygmunt Modzelewski, is Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was assistant to the chief of the Soviet Purchasing Commission in Paris for 10 years. As an avocation at that time he helped organize the French Communist Party.

Michael Zymerski, marshal of the Warsaw Government and commander of its armies, is the only Pole holding a

really responsible position, but his record is said to be somewhat unsavory for a field marshal. He was demoted from the rank of brigadier general to that of a private before the war and sentenced to prison for 5 years. It is said that not his political activities, but merely conduct unbecoming an officer, is responsible for his disgrace. After serving his sentence he went to France, where he became active in smuggling arms and supplies to the Spanish Loyalist Armies across the Pyrenees.

The Minister of Security is a White Russian, Bronislaw Radkiewicz, who does not even speak the Polish language. He is a most important officer in an undemocratic state. He is on the active list of the Russian secret police, the N. K. V. D., and enjoys more power than any other member of the Warsaw Government. He holds the power of life and death in his hands—no authority in the land can override his decisions.

The rest of the ministry are mere puppets and must obey orders of these Russian citizens. What other conclusion can one draw but that Poland is merely a vassal under its present regime.

On April 19, the Associated Press from Warsaw reported that—

Soviet Russia probably will get virtually all of Poland's coal exports for the next year * * * and coal is the principal produce which Poland at present is able to export. * * * Thus although she recently joined the European coal organization which opened the western markets to her, there now appears little likelihood that western Europe will see much, if any, Polish coal the coming year. * * * One member of the embassy of a western power who asked that his name not be used, said officials of the Polish ministry of navigation and foreign trade told him, concerning coal, that "We have none to sell."

Thus apparently Poland is not to be open to trade with Europe, Britain, and America, on equal terms, notwithstanding the recent agreement made by the Warsaw Government in connection with the \$90,000,000 loan we approved.

The London weekly, Whitehall News, reports that Poland is receiving but 42 zlotys a ton for the coal sold to Russia whereas it actually costs 150 zlotys to mine. The zlotys today on the official market are valued at 100 to the dollar, in the black market one can get as much as 500 zlotys for a dollar. Thus Russia buys Polish coal costing the Polish Government \$1.50 per ton to mine for 42 cents and resells it in the world market at \$7 to \$8 per ton. Can a people whose labor and natural resources are thus exploited attain anything but bankruptcy and eventually slavery under the present Moscow-dominated puppet government?

Under the terms of the \$90,000,000 loan we recently made to the Warsaw government, about one-half that sum was allocated to the purchase of railroad locomotives and coal cars. Apparently this rail equipment will be used to deliver the coal to Russia for which the Soviets pay practically nothing. One is inclined to wonder whether this loan is actually being made to Poland or is it a gift to the Russians? Certainly they are the ones who stand to benefit. If the Warsaw regime continues to make such trade

agreements with the Soviets can we hope ever to be repaid?

Mr. Speaker, it is high time that we insisted a house cleaning be held in Poland as well as in the other Russian-occupied Allied countries like Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Korea, and China. That the Russian troops and secret police leave each of these countries to its peoples in order that free elections may be held. If we are to erase tyranny and assure a lasting peace in the world, self-determination of even the smallest nations is imperative.

While the Poles await an election, their best people, political leaders, champions of democracy, are being assassinated, liquidated, thrown into concentration camps, or otherwise neutralized in the hope that the will of self-determination and self-government may be broken. If a free election were held in Poland today, even though more than 2,000,000 of her staunchest democrats are in voluntary exile, 90 percent of the people would vote against the puppet Soviet-controlled government now in power. Let us insist on an election now while some whole-bodied and sound-minded men are still available to restore dignity and liberty to a country that has sacrificed so often and so much in the cause of freedom.

It should not and shall not be necessary for us to go to war with Russia in order to fulfill our pacts and agreements with our allies if we demonstrate sincere determination and firmness. The Soviets will take all they can get for nothing over a conference table, but we are advised by those in the know that she shall not fight at this time. The Russian people are as war weary as we are. However, our repeated yielding does not satiate her desires but merely encourages her to enhance her demands. The Soviets apparently look upon our willingness to sacrifice principles for unity of the Big Three as weakness on our part. Our actions have not aggrandized our stature nor that of democracies by our giving in to practically every Russian whim. Within recent weeks, particularly at the UN conferences in New York, our State Department stiffened its position and was approvingly applauded at home and abroad. Let us pray that we may continue to have open covenants openly arrived at in the future. Let us have no more secret Big Three or Big Four meetings. Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam should have cured us. Let us not repeat our mistakes but benefit from our experiences in the past.

Mr. DINGELL assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LESINSKI].

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would certainly be very glad if I could convey today to the Polish people my warmest congratulations on the one hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the democratic constitution of Poland and I would certainly feel happy if I could express how deeply satisfied I am that upon the victorious conclusion of the Second World War, freedom and

independence were restored to the Polish people.

It would have been most appropriate to extend these congratulations to the Polish people today when we are about to celebrate the first anniversary of the downfall of Adolph Hitler's Nazi Germany and all it stood for, because it was certainly our most fervent hope that on that day we would be able to welcome liberated Poland into the family of free nations, united and devoted to the pursuit of peaceful endeavors.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, I have to make it plain, with deep sorrow, that in spite of all the oral and written pledges which were given to the Polish nation during the war by all the leaders of the United Nations—despite Poland's heroic fight and people's undaunted devotion to our common cause—freedom and independence were not restored to Poland in result of the victory achieved by our Army, a victory to which the entire Polish nation contributed so much.

I wish to remind you of a few facts.

First. Discarding all her legal obligations clearly and unequivocally stated in its treaty of alliance with Poland, Great Britain agreed through Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Anthony Eden—and will stand accused before history—to Stalin's request for Polish territory amounting exactly to 46 percent of Polish prewar internationally recognized national possessions.

Second. At Tehran this shameful British betrayal of its most faithful ally was secretly condoned by the representatives of the Big Three Powers.

Third. At Yalta the partition of Poland was made official and the future fate of Poland was decided without any participation of the recognized constitutional and legal government of Poland which led its nation in its fight on our side during the war.

Fourth. Also at Yalta and later during the late Harry Hopkins' secret mission to Moscow, the Polish Nation was saddled with a group of Communist agents posing as a provisional Polish government of national unity.

Thus, insult has been added to injury. This group of Communists now ruling Poland is neither provisional because it wants to be permanent; nor is it Polish because it is Russian; nor is it a government because it is a bunch of professional propagandists and terrorists; it is not national because it is foreign; and there is no unity, because there is totalitarianism in present-day Poland. The whole name of the outfit and every word of this pompous title is simply a lie.

The truth of the entire situation is this and I think it is about time to face it.

The Polish people have no say whatsoever in shaping up their own life as a nation and evidence is piling up every day to the effect that Poland's great imperialistic, antidemocratic and ruthless neighbor is doing all it can in order to make of Poland a completely subservient province of this monstrous concentration camp for 130,000,000 people which is known to the world under the name of the Soviet Union.

Now, Mr. Speaker, from time to time when our conscience disturbs our sleep,

we make here and there a half-hearted effort to remedy a situation which we ourselves helped to create. We insist that we will recognize our responsibility in the disastrous trend of the Polish events and we stress our interests in seeing to it that the Polish Nation be given the opportunity to express itself in free and unfettered elections. We try to keep in our minds the noble words spoken by our late President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, in this very Chamber and I quote him:

Our objective was to help create a strong, independent, and prosperous nation * * * the objective of making Poland a strong, independent, and prosperous nation, with a government ultimately to be selected by the Polish people themselves.

We also try to remember the words spoken by President Harry S. Truman in his last Navy Day speech of October 27, 1945, and I quote him again:

We shall refuse to recognize any government imposed upon any nation by the force of any foreign power. In some cases it may be impossible to prevent forceful imposition of such a government. But the United States will not recognize any such government.

In order to make our promises good and not fail on our word, our Government is trying hard to make sure that some time this year these "free and unfettered elections" will be held in Poland. Our Government even went so far that, by granting to Poland a loan, it exacted from the Warsaw rulers a renewed pledge concerning those elections. A man whose name I do not want to mention here out of my high esteem for this House, a man who perjured himself when he was taking his oath as a naturalized citizen of the United States and who now poses as the "Ambassador of Poland" in this country, recently sent a note to our Secretary of State assuring him that "general elections will take place this year" in Poland. In the same note, however, the same perjurer submitted to our Secretary of State a statement which at this time I shall call—also out of my esteem for this House—only a "misrepresentation of facts." Contrary to all evidence, this man assured our Secretary of State that "a referendum will be held in Poland soon in order to determine whether the Polish people want its future parliament to be composed of one or two houses." The man who lied to the American court when he swore that he "renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty" and who declared under oath of naturalization that he will "bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America"—this same man lied once more, this time to our Secretary of State.

Mr. Speaker, the referendum which the masters of Poland are planning now has a much broader scope than just the determination of whether Poland's future parliament should be composed of one or two houses.

In fact, through this referendum, to be held under duress and under foreign military occupation, the Polish people are supposed to endorse fully the complete Sovietization of Poland outlined not in one point, as our Secretary of State was

misled to believe, but in 10 points and among them such as the rupture of Poland with the Vatican, nationalization of private ownership, full subservience to Soviet Russia in matters of international policies, and the complete penetration of all Polish political parties by specialized fifth columnists, trained in the central offices of the Comintern in Moscow. This is the full truth which the perjured has concealed from the Secretary of State.

I am certainly glad that our Export-Import Bank has seen fit to grant a modest credit for the purchase of railroad equipment for destitute, hungry, and ruined Poland. I would most urgently like to encourage all our institutions concerned to expedite further relief for Poland, but I cannot abstain from making the point that the financial credit to Poland was granted on false premises. Assurances given in a misleading statement by a perjurer have no validity. Moreover, the holding of free and unfettered elections in Poland is impossible as long as the present foreign rulers of Poland are kept in their offices by their Soviet protectors.

Within the last few days the American press brought plenty of reliable reports pointing out to the fact that the last independent elements in Poland are being pressed into accepting elections patterned on the by now famous elections held in Yugoslavia, in which only one set of hand-picked candidates will be permitted to run for offices. Such one-ticket elections will be just what could be expected from the Communist group now running the affairs of Poland.

This totalitarian fraud was made possible by the decisions reached at Yalta, and the subsequent recognition of the government imposed upon Poland. It is exactly through this Hitlerian one-ticket device that the present rulers of Poland will prevent the Polish nation from getting rid of them.

The intimidation and direct pressure applied by the rulers of Poland on political parties and their leaders who refuse to be a party to this totalitarian deal proves that the powerful foreign sponsors of the Warsaw puppets are out to destroy every vestige of independent political thinking in Poland. In these circumstances, most probably within a few months, we will be presented with the result of a so-called election held under foreign terroristic pressure, just as we were presented with a similar result after the elections held in Yugoslavia.

Should we permit that to happen, we will once more fail to substantiate our pledges given to Poland during the war.

Mr. Speaker, we do have ways and means to see to it that this shall not happen. We are powerful enough to ask for an international supervision both of the preparation of elections in Poland and of the electoral proceedings there. We should go on record and request from the Governments of Soviet Russia and of Poland that an American mission, in which Members of the United States Congress would participate, be permitted to enter Poland immediately, in order to observe and to supervise the forthcoming elections, and we should make it clear to

the Government of Poland that should such a mission not be permitted to enter Poland or to discharge freely its duties—the diplomatic recognition conditionally granted by our Government to the Warsaw group will be withdrawn.

The sending of an American mission to supervise the elections in Greece was unanimously applauded by all Americans. The sending of a similar mission, including Members of the United States Congress, would at least give us facts on the basis of which we will be able to judge for ourselves whether or not the Polish nation had any chance of free expression.

If we fail to demand from the present rulers of Poland the admission of our congressional and governmental observers, and if we continue to watch silently and helplessly the sinister dealings which are going on beyond the Soviet iron curtain—we will not discharge our obligations toward the civilized world. We will compromise our world leadership and we will further endanger American prestige among the nations of the world. Just as the British, we will stand accused before history for having proceeded on the road of appeasement further than our own security, our own moral standing, and our own interest permitted it.

Mr. LESINSKI assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL].

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, much has been said about the famous Polish Constitution of the 3d of May. Extolled and reviewed many times were its virtues here on this floor and throughout the civilized world. Wherever freedom and independence were implanted or the idea cherished in the human breast, the heart of humanity thrilled and throbbed for the want of realization of the objectives of this great human document of liberty, which has taken its rightful and historic place beside the American Constitution, and the British Magna Carta.

It is ironic, Mr. Speaker, it is tragic indeed that the principles of the Constitution of the 3d of May are, because of the draped Russian Communist iron curtain, denied to the valiant people of Poland. Poland today is a sealed tomb insofar as the outside world is concerned. She is not much better off, except for our relief, than she was when she lay prostrate beneath the cloven hoof of the German Nazi demon. The press is shackled, the church is persecuted there is no democracy, and no liberty. In Poland the scourge of communism, like hunger and disease, stalks the land. The great liberal and genuinely democratic leaders, their followers, and their press are hunted like criminals and treated as such. They are in every respect restrained and constrained to maintain censorship, almost to the point of silence. Censorship of the most vicious and repressive kind effectively stifles freedom and democracy and it dies a-borning.

The soul of Poland, today as always, liberal, Christian, and free of Communist infection, cries out to the heavens for relief and for vengeance. Think of it, my colleagues, our original and by choice

most loyal ally, Poland, being sold into hated Russo-Communist slavery. Nearly 300,000 of her remaining heroes who fought the good fight for the cause and for Poland's restoration, and who have sanctified with their blood every major battle area on land, in the air, and upon the sea, outside of the Pacific theater, from the first day of war until the last day, now receive as their reward exclusion from their homeland. Bloody Joe Stalin rules, they may enter only as individuals, singly, under the opprobrious declaration—official too, you must remember—that they are traitors, collaborators, and in every way disloyal to Poland. Return to their native land under such conditions would be sheer madness preliminary to mass suicide for these worthy heroes. The senseless, yes, the galling "letters of security" so magnanimously offered by Britain in payment of her debt to these bemedaled veterans who helped save the Empire is the extent of her intercession. Britain, like all the rest of the world, has forgotten the days of agony and of the blitz when the enemy was seemingly invincible in perfect alinement with "our Russian ally" and when her devoted friends were so discouragingly few and becoming by attrition and defeat less as time went on. The heroes of Poland are entitled to as much credit as are their British allies for holding the thin and wavering line of freedom and Christianity. Proportionately, they have done as much as any other nation or element on the firing line. They were always on the one side—the right side—never on both sides, and they chose their side of the firing line in defense of freedom and democracy. Poland, abandoned and betrayed by her friends into the hands of her enemy, arrived at her Golgotha and like her Master whom she served so faithfully, is about to be crucified between two thieves, German and Russian, neither of them good, as was one who died upon the Cross beside Our Lord, and who because of his contrite heart was assured by Jesus that upon that very day he would be with Him in Paradise. Poland will, as a Democracy and a Christian nation, linger and die unless the great nations of the world intercede in her behalf, or unless Russia experiences a deathbed change of heart and, like the good thief, changes her attitude and her actions.

I pray the day will come when Russia awakens to her centuries old weakness of conspiracy and betrayal of the Slavic races. The enslavement of the millions of Slavs could not have been accomplished without a renegade Russia. If only at this late day she will experience a change of heart, will recant, reform, and express genuine regret, there is hope for her and peace for a war-weary world. There will never be peace upon Russia's horizon unless Poland is treated fairly, with the dignity to which she is entitled. There is no security in depth, Russia's theory has been exploded. There is safety and peace only in fair and honest neighborly dealing.

Warfare in depth did not save Russia when her half-starved, ragged armies ran pell-mell and out of breath and munitions toward Vladivostok as their

goal and jumping-off place into the Pacific Ocean, with the German Hun at her heels. Oh, no! It was American buckshot, barbed wire, and baled hell, plus our beans, bread, and butter which arrested their frenzied flight at Stalingrad and later turned the tide. Stalingrad was only a way station on the way to the Urals, Siberia, and a cold, suicidal ducking in the far off Pacific. Stalingrad was not a part of their plan; it was but an accident which became historic. American lend-lease did the trick, saved Russia and the world from extinction or the enslavement by the pursuing and heartless Hun.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LESINSKI). The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER].

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin for giving me this opportunity to express the great admiration, respect, and regard which I hold and which I know the people who live in my district hold, and particularly those of Polish descent, for the people of Poland.

It is my sincere hope that it will not be long before free communication without any censorship whatsoever will bring about a better understanding between all of the nations of the world, and particularly bring to all of the nations of the world the conditions not only in Poland but also in other countries of the world.

I think it highly desirable that free elections be held in the near future. I have faith and confidence that as time goes on human brotherly love will shine forth again in all its beauty among all of the different nationalities of the world, and I pray that that time may not be long.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may desire to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the traditional rallying cry of Polish patriots for over a century and a half has been: "Poland is not yet lost!"—*Jeszcze Polska nie zginela!* Never has that trumpet call of free souls reached so many people or stirred so many hearts as it does today—155 years after the signing of the justly famed Polish Constitution on May 3, 1791.

We Americans have honored and revered the contributions of Poland's Pulaski and Kosciuszko to freedom on the battlefield, of Poland's Copernicus and Madame Curie to the freedom of science, and Poland's Paderewski and Sienkiewicz to the freedom of the arts. We acknowledge with equal vigor the great gifts to civilization made by each generation of millions of Poles in their beloved homeland. We venerate the magnificent role played by Americans of Polish ancestry in building our own Republic.

It is the sacred duty of those of us who live under the protection of the Constitution of the United States to turn our thoughts to the Polish people on this their Constitution Day. For my part, I pledge myself to do all within my power

to conquer the enemy, starvation, which threatens Poland. I further pledge myself to do all within my power to see to it that the Polish people shall once again enjoy the right to hold free elections under their Constitution. Mine today is the battle cry of Polish heroes of more than fifteen decades: "Poland is not yet lost!"

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SADOWSKI].

Mr. SADOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, today the Poles, the world over, are celebrating their national holiday, the one hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of the 3d of May constitution that marked their nation's spiritual rebirth. The 3d of May 1791 marks Poland's new birth of freedom. It commemorates the Polish Constitution, one of the world's greatest documents of freedom, like Magna Carta, the declaration of the rights of man, and the American Declaration of Independence.

The freedom of the individual and the freedom of the nation, these two fundamental features of Poland, constituted not only the main principles of Polish policy during the period of enslavement but gave the Polish cause a universal character. Wherever the struggle for freedom was fought, there Poles were to be found.

The May 3 constitution stated, among others, the principle that "All power in civil society is derived from the will of the people." Since 1573 Poland had religious toleration. The constitution restated this principle, as follows:

For us the same sacred faith enjoins us to love our neighbors; therefore, we should guarantee to all people peace in the faith and government protection, and therefore freedom to all rites and religions in the Polish lands, according to the country's law.

As a result of the adoption of this constitution, the state system of Poland took on a form different from that of other European states. The disproportion which thus arose between Poland and the other states was bound up with problems of essential state importance. Poland, with a system based on liberty, found herself surrounded by countries governed by absolute monarchs.

The liberals of England and France were loud in their praise of Poland. Sweden and Holland and the Pope all sent messages expressing sincere and profound good wishes.

No such expressions, however, came from the Tsaritsa Catherine II or from the Prussian King Frederick. They took a hostile attitude to the Polish reforms. "The Poles have outdone all the insanities of the Paris National Assembly," the Tsaritsa declared and dreamed only of the day when she would be able to punish the Poles.

Poland had been previously partitioned in 1772, by her imperialistic, powerful, and greedy neighbors—Russia, Prussia, and Austria. She was, however, still the third largest state in Europe when, 19 years after this partition, she proceeded to pass a constitution recognizing the equality of all men and extending religious liberty to all.

In 1793, just 2 years after the adoption of her constitution, Catherine the Great, the Tsaritsa of Russia, the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria decreed the death penalty for Poland. They envied Polish culture and progress; they feared that Polish love of liberty and democracy might infect their own subjects. So, because Poland was free, independent and democratic, these greedy and bloodthirsty militarists ordered the second partition of Poland. Poland was doomed. But Kosciuszko started the insurrection and resisted the Russian armies until October 24, 1795, when Warsaw capitulated.

So, from then on the Polish people and their great leaders like Kosciuszko and Pulaski have continuously fought for freedom and justice in all parts of the world. We can well understand why Poland will always fight tyranny and aggrandizement.

Poland will always support every lawful expression of international morality. In this they are joined by all freedom- and liberty-loving Americans who cherish justice and fairness.

In defense of Poland's freedom and independence, all Poles are united and of a single mind. Nothing can loosen or weaken this unity. All attempts to impose upon Poland a government or a regime from the outside, or to meddle in her internal affairs, or to dictate her foreign policy, will always and everywhere meet with unanimous resistance.

JUSTICE FOR POLAND

Poland has scrupulously discharged her obligations in the war against Hitler. All collaboration with Germany has been refused. There has never been even any suggestion of contact or any understanding with Hitler. Poland, although the first attacked and subsequently, for the last 6 years, subjected to every Nazi trick and scheme, threat and cajolery, has nevertheless stood firm and unyielding. Poland's gallant and unswerving fight against German aggression, Poland's immaculate moral and ideological record, give her the undeniable right to full justice, and to compensation for the incredible sacrifices made by the Polish people in their fight for world freedom.

The sacrifices of the Polish Nation are greater than those of any of her allies. More than one-fifth of the entire Polish Nation have laid down their lives in the fight for freedom.

TWO LONG CENTURIES OF SUFFERING

For the past two centuries Poland and her people have been partitioned, ravaged, despoiled, murdered, and enslaved by greedy and imperialistic nations. No nation, no people, have suffered so much in the last two centuries. National honor, national integrity, after two centuries of suffering, are sacred things to every Pole—young and old, rich and poor. Two long centuries of Polish tears, prayers, songs of sorrow, have made it so. For two long centuries their women and children were starved and slaughtered; husbands, fathers, and brothers shot and sabered or condemned to prisons for life. Two long centuries of the most cruel and inhuman practices upon a peaceful and agricultural people, of persecution, brutal

barbarism, and savagery have instilled in every Polish heart a deep consciousness of national honor and national integrity.

Why did they fight the powerful Nazi military machine? Why did they not submit to the territorial demands of the Germans? Did they not know defeat was inevitable? Had not all the other nations conceded to German demands?

Yes; the Poles knew all this.

They had to fight—or cease to exist. They chose to fight. It should be plain that they will not tolerate aggression by anyone.

POLAND A CHRISTIAN NATION—PRACTICED RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

Poland is one of the strongest Catholic nations in the world. Her people are deeply religious, and devotedly attached to their churches and clergy. Poland has been referred to as the "Knight among nations." She has been the bulwark of Christianity, religious freedom for all, and the opponent of persecution. She has been faithful to her pledges, promises, and agreements. She was always the haven of refuge for those religiously persecuted.

REBIRTH OF THE POLISH ARMED FORCES

Everyone knows today that the Polish Army, defeated in September 1939, by overwhelming mechanical and numerical superiority, did not lay down its arms, did not lose its morale, and did not leave its mother country defenseless. All who avoided capture by the Germans or escaped from prison camps arrived in France by way of Hungary and Romania. There they entered the army then being rebuilt by Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski.

Six months after the German attack on Poland, General Sikorski had about 100,000 men under arms in France, and Polish aviation was rendering a good account of itself in the dog fights over the front.

The Polish Highland Brigade, under General Szyszko-Bohusz, fought in Norway and distinguished itself at Narvik.

Out of the French collapse Poland salvaged its government and its army. Following the reorganization of the Polish Army in Scotland a new Polish Army sprung into being in Russia. The forces which left Russia are now among the Polish divisions in Italy. These are the men of Monte Cassino. These are the men who broke the Nazi's back in Italy. The bloody losses of the Polish Army in Italy paved the way for the allied armies to a quick advance to the north.

The part played by the destroyer *Piorun* in the sinking of the *Bismarck*, the successes of Polish submarines, the unceasing work of the Polish naval and merchant vessels offer endless evidence of Poland's determination to fight on all fronts.

It was that little Polish destroyer, *Piorun*, that was the first to sight and attack the mammoth German warship *Bismarck*. It was likewise this little *Piorun* that first sighted and attacked the giant German warship *Tirpitz*. The courage, bravery, and the fighting spirit of the Polish naval men surpass all comprehension and has won the stout praise of the American and British sea-

men. The Polish Navy had been built up by the Americans and British to the extent that it had more warships and was more powerful than it was in 1939, when Poland was attacked by the Germans.

It was the Polish Air Force that had really enraptured the hearts and minds of the English people. Their gallant fighting during the German air blitz on London and the English and Scotch cities was so heroic and so marked with bravery and fearlessness that the praise and gratitude of the British people resounded throughout the British Isles. Those were dark and grim days for the British. The eagerness and fearlessness of the Polish aviators to meet the Hun inspired the British with confidence and deep respect for their Polish allies. The Poles then had an air force of 15 squadrons—larger and stronger than that of Holland, Belgium, Free French, Norway, and Czechoslovakia all combined. It was the fourth largest allied air force. The Polish Air Force was engaged in fighting the enemy every day, side by side with the fourth largest Allied air force. The Polish Air Force had taken continuous participation and had been actively engaged in bombing and fighting the enemy ever since September 1939. This is really some record. One Polish bomber squadron had sunk seven German submarines.

There were more than 30,000 in the Army Corps with the motorized division in England. There were two fully equipped Polish divisions on the Italian front fighting side by side with the French and Canadian divisions and with our American forces.

All told, the Polish armed forces totaled over 250,000 men and occupied fifth place among the United Nations, ranking after the United States, England, Russia, and China.

POLISH RELIEF

Yes, on this anniversary of the Polish Constitution it is right and proper that we review the contribution of the Poles for an Allied victory. Yet, what is more important is that we discuss the state of the Polish nation, and what we can do to give them aid and assistance now. Just recently I received a letter and an appeal from the Vice Premier of Poland, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk. I will let the appeal speak for itself:

AN APPEAL FROM POLAND TO AMERICANS

To our Brethren in America:

It is not pleasant to write to you that our conditions here at home are most difficult, but, unfortunately, grim reality makes it necessary for us to tell you about things sad and tragic.

For some months already the free nations of the world have been building up their homes in an atmosphere of freedom, yet our people are still unable to forget about that fact that there was a war, together with its cruelties, hatred, and crimes.

Many UNRRA gifts have already reached us bringing to our tortured Polish land the hope of a brighter future.

However, there are territories in Poland for which the war is not yet over. There are still large sections of Poland where misfortune continues to extend new hardships, despair, and hopelessness.

We write to you on behalf of those territories and their inhabitants. We do not

know whether you have already heard of the counties of the so-called "front" or of the territories ruined by war. There are many such counties in Poland. Look at the map, if only at the district of Kielce, for example, where out of 11 counties, 6 were completely ruined. There is no home, no settlement left intact. Not one piece of land is fit for cultivation. The houses are burned down or leveled to the ground; the fields are ruined by bombs, artillery craters or tank ditches, planted with mines. There is no place fit for human beings. The fields do not yield crops. The houses offer no shelter against the cold.

Nevertheless, all these counties are populated. It would seem that each inch of this cemetery throbs with life.

If you were to stand at the brink of such a ruined part of the country, you would see vast empty spaces, since even the trees are burned down. But smoke comes out of the earth here and there. People are living in ditches; their stoves are smoking; life is there.

The peasants driven out of their homes by the Germans have returned there. Instead of finding homes they have found ashes. Instead of gardens and fertile farms they found ruined fields. They returned, however, and stay there. They returned without anything, without clothes or farm stock. They came with their families and small children. And they remained. For they came back to what they sprang from—the soil. It remained faithful to them, and service to it was their first objective.

They entered upon it as if entering a mother's embrace and decided to persevere. They built small huts, bunkers, and ditches. However, month after month has passed, and their misery, which was to last only a short time, finds no end. On the contrary, the misery only increases and grows.

Now the earth gives haven not only to the living but also to the dead. Uncultivated soil will not feed anyone, and the men of the ruined counties had nothing to make it fertile. There are no horses, no inventory, no fertilizer, no seeds.

There are localities in which for entire months the children see no bread. Bread baked on live coals is their only food, often considered as a luxurious dainty, but we are too poor to come to the aid of these miserable peoples of the devastated counties. Their need is great. Amid humidity, hunger, malnutrition, misery, disease is spreading. Tuberculosis and scurvy is spreading beyond imagination. Typhus is beginning to spread and in summer there will be dysentery. We see this horrible reality but we are powerless to help them as we would like. It is beyond us to render immediate aid.

We send you a list of the needs of some of the territories ruined by war operations. We have compiled it from letters and appeals we receive. Remember, this is not a complete list. If we are to consider the needs of all the ruined territories, then pounds of fats and oils, anti-scurvy salve, medicines, food, clothing will rise to thousands and hundreds of thousands of tons.

Why do we write all this to you?

It is simple. We beg you to help us. We have only one motherland—Poland, so ruthlessly ruined by the enemies, but ever so dear to us. We served her during the most ruthless occupation of all and during her enslavement. We serve her now.

You also served her as best you could. Each word from you which reached us over the radio during the war was to us a joyful confirmation that there is a free world and free peoples who will bring us freedom and peace.

And now both you and we must join in the help for this country and her most faithful sons—the Polish peasants. We beseech you to join us in this work, fully cognizant that you would never forgive us had we not done so. We know that you consider service to

your "old country" not as a duty, but as your highest and sacred obligation such as a son has toward his mother.

In beseeching your help we make no limitations. We merely stress: Food is essential so that people will not starve. Clothing is necessary so that the children could again go to schools and leave their underground shelters to see the light of day. Bed clothing and blankets are needed so that people can cover themselves when sleeping. Medicine is needed and hospital equipment. Building material, farm stock, horses for plowing. Agricultural implements, seeds.

Look into your possibilities and start your help campaign. Remember that the sad eyes of the Polish mothers are looking for all your gifts and that even the smallest gift will bring joy to a Polish child who has proved during this war that he can guard the honor of his country equally well as his elders did.

This appeal should be printed in every newspaper in the country and should be read by every American. Herbert Hoover has recently stated that no country in Europe has been so devastated and so completely destroyed as Poland. No people in Europe have suffered more. No people in Europe are in greater need.

Bishop Stephen S. Woznicki, of Detroit, Mich., who recently returned from Poland after a 4 months' tour, has made an impassioned plea over the radio, and has called for intensification of all relief activities if thousands of Poles are not to die this year. The Committee for American Relief for Poland, of which he is the chairman, is starting today a campaign calling for a million food packages a month. In his radio speech, Bishop Woznicki stated:

The first assurance that I give you is that the aid sent by the American Relief for Poland Committee, and other similar relief organizations, reaches the people in need, and is distributed without any kind of discrimination. We were present in many localities where our gifts were distributed and we were witnesses of the great joy of the children, as well as the aged.

The bishop also announced that the gift packages shipped from the United States were arriving with greater regularity to Gdynia, and that their delivery had been facilitated by UNRRA, which had provided the trucks for the Polish postal system.

Bishop Woznicki's report on the destitution, poverty, and misery prevailing in Poland, should spur all relief organizations throughout the United States to greater activity. There should be no doubt in any one's mind of the terrible plight of the Polish people and the great need for immediate assistance to save thousands of those people from death.

That the packages are arriving there has been definitely proven by the letters now being received from the joyful recipients.

In this regard, I should say that the number of gift packages being sent to Poland has increased considerably in the last couple of weeks. As of today, the total weight of the postal packages sent from this country to Poland amounts to 3,312,359 pounds. In order to find out how extensively the people of Detroit and the State of Michigan were participating in this program of sending gift packages to Poland, I asked the Postmaster General, Robert E. Hannegan, to make a spot

check at the New York Post Office before the packages were consigned to the ships for overseas shipment. This spot check showed that out of a shipment of 4,896 11-pound gift packages, that 1,254 come from the State of Michigan. That means that nearly 26 percent of the packages in this shipment originated in and were donated by the people of the State of Michigan. Naturally, I am very proud of this splendid record for relief that the people of Michigan have established. Special credit is due to the Polish organizations in Detroit, Hamtramck, and in the State of Michigan, who have given so much of their time, money, and effort toward this humanitarian program.

In recent days I have received many letters, urging increased UNRRA aid for Poland. These letters are undoubtedly inspired because of the pitiful and heart-rending appeals that have been received from the poor people of that devastated and ruined country. I have asked UNRRA for their latest report and I have just received a statement as of April 1, 1946. The report follows:

UNRRA AID TO POLAND

(a) Over-all shipments to Poland (cumulative through March 1946):

	Tons
1. Total.....	738,023
2. Food.....	364,278
3. Clothing, textiles, and footwear.....	81,426
4. Agricultural rehabilitation.....	134,566
5. Industrial rehabilitation.....	147,033
6. Medical and sanitation.....	10,720

(b) Food shipments:

1. Bread grains: The following shipments of bread grains (on a clearance basis) were made in 1946:

	Tons
January.....	16,000
February.....	21,000
March.....	31,500
April.....	54,000

April grain shipments include two vessels diverted from British to Polish destinations. Receipt of these bread grains during late April and May will, when added to the anticipated 15,000 tons of stock in Poland as of May 1, bring the total up to 69,000 tons available for May, which is about 16,000 tons short of the 85,000 tons required for the minimum subsistence of 13,000,000 nonagricultural population at 220 grams per head per day.

2. Meat, fish, and dairy products:

Through March 1946, over 23,000 tons of meat and meat products, 34,000 tons of fish, 45,000 tons of eggs and dairy products, and 22,000 tons of vegetables, fruits, nuts, and preparations were shipped to Poland.

Hatching eggs were also shipped to Poland and about \$1,000,000 worth of fish is now going forward from Denmark.

3. Agricultural rehabilitation:

Through March, 1946, over 1,000 tons of seeds and plants, 84,000 tons of fertilizers, and almost 16,000 tons of agricultural machinery shipped. This includes close to 6,000 tractors.

Close to 8,000 head of livestock—horses, bulls, heifers—have been sent to Poland, including 2,000 horses contributed to UNRRA by Denmark. These horses were shipped directly to Poland from Denmark and helped materially in Poland's spring plowings.

4. Industrial rehabilitation:

Over 33,000 tons of motor vehicles, 7,900 tons of communication and transportation equipment, and over 59,000 tons of fuel, lubricants, petroleum, and coal shipped to Poland.

Through March, Poland had received over 13,000 trucks and 3,200 trailers; 28 locomotives and 600 railroad cars, and 3 trainloads of engineering and industrial equipment, including a number of mobile railroad repair shops and other types of repair shops.

Poland also received the United States Army Willow Run of England—the huge Army repair base in England, capable of doing 3,000 major truck repair jobs per month—cost a million dollars; left England for Poland on March 28.

Twenty-nine thousand four hundred tons of raw cotton and 16,000 tons of raw wool (greasy basis) were also shipped to Poland.

5. Medical supplies: Through March UNRRA provided some \$13,000,000 worth of medical supplies, including 21 hospital units of 1,000, 750, and 500 beds.

This report shows that shipments to Poland have increased considerably in the last 3 months. Of course, we know that it was impossible to make any shipments into Poland, at all, until late last fall. We tried sending some through the port of Constanza last summer, and, of course, this proved unworkable, but since the ports of Gdynia and Gdansk have been made available, the goods are reaching Poland in increasing volumes.

Complaints have been received that Greece, Italy, and Yugoslavia were receiving far more aid and assistance than Poland. This is true because those countries were more readily accessible and were liberated earlier. They received not only UNRRA aid and assistance, but also a great deal of United States Army supplies. If the United States Armies had been able to reach Poland, I am sure that they, likewise, would have taken care of the Polish people under their protection.

UNRRA should not be criticized for its work, however. They are doing a splendid job and the supplies for Poland are increasing every month. To show that the distribution of supplies is being made on a fair and equitable basis, I want to submit the following figures of allocations approved by the Central Committee of the Council for UNRRA. These allocations are exclusive of shipping costs and are for the period ending June 30, 1946:

Poland.....	\$375,000,000
Yugoslavia.....	369,000,000
Italy.....	359,000,000
Greece.....	316,000,000

I am submitting these figures so that those people interested in UNRRA's work may be properly informed.

We, from Michigan, are proud to have two of our outstanding citizens as UNRRA observers in Poland. They are: Anthony J. Rathnaw and Edward Z. Wroblewski. Their titles have now been changed to "regional delegates." I have just been advised by the UNRRA office in Washington that Edward Z. Wroblewski has been appointed chief of the regional delegation. They arrived in Poland on January 12, 1946, and are doing a splendid job.

I shall quote from a letter recently received from Mr. Wroblewski:

Rathnaw was assigned to the upper regions of Poland, Gdynia, Gdansk, Koszalin, Szczecin, and Olsztyn. I was sent to the center region—to the city of Lodz, Wojewodztwo, Lodzkie, and Kieleckie. That's when we were sent out, each on his own, to establish quarters and office space and the necessary

facilities. The weather was splendid, as far as my districts were concerned. I saw snow in Poland for only 10 days—since the first part of January—the sun shined in my districts every day, except 9, in the last 100 days. Tony told me he had plenty of snow up north, even as much as 2 feet of it.

They changed our titles from observers to regional delegates. At first there were 4 regions; now we have 6 regions, but 12 regional delegates operating from such regions. The headquarters expects a few more. The duties are multifarious—checking warehouses, hospitals, schools, welfare centers; getting reports on the distribution; getting prices fixed; and the free market. There is no such thing as the black market here. The Government does endeavor to hold the free-market prices down, but they are sky high, nevertheless. Each delegate has a car and a lot of work. The Government does try to cooperate and cope with the situation. The UNRRA is doing a most wonderful job in Poland. Now, on the highways, over 14,000 auto trucks, all UNRRA; 8,000 UNRRA tractors plowing the fields; warehouses loaded with food being distributed regularly. The UNRRA-used clothing which was turned over to the welfare department has done its bit. In Lodz, my territory, over 40,000 people clothed completely this way. In other parts I believe it is the same, but people need more and more and then some.

I am somewhat surprised at the people in the United States criticizing UNRRA. Gee! the people here idolize UNRRA. If it wasn't for UNRRA half of Poland's population could not survive. Well, it's strange how good things and good people are criticized. Why, even Christ was crucified for doing good for the people.

Only a few days ago I was recalled to Warsaw to work at UNRRA headquarters. John Rozanski was sent to Lodz to take over my region there. They want me here to help on the distribution angle and in contacting the several ministries connected with UNRRA affairs. I'm just getting on to my new bearings. It will take a little while. The Polish Government is completing a new (remodeled) building for UNRRA headquarters. It is a five-story building. The UNRRA will occupy four floors. We expect to move in May 1.

One can write books on the work UNRRA is doing in Poland and on the conditions the Government and the people are confronted with. It even takes time to barely scan the highlights.

The prices are so much out of reach for the workingman. One who has money here can get almost anything his heart desires, but you must have the money. The worker earns about 3,000 zlotys a month tops—the average lawyer, up to 10,000 zlotys a month—the doctor up to 15,000 zlotys a month. Butter costs 200 zlotys a pound; a pair of shoes, 6,000 to 10,000 zlotys. How can the people carry on under such conditions? The UNRRA supplies help a lot. People who work for the government or in factories are entitled to Category I cards. With these cards they can buy at fixed prices. UNRRA shoes on Category I cards cost about 350 zlotys.

Some people in the United States of America ask: Why must people pay for UNRRA goods? Well, they don't understand that UNRRA helps the government and the people to help themselves to reestablish—that is the UNRRA program, but the UNRRA does not take this money out of Poland. The government will, out of the proceeds, build bridges, hospitals, centers, schools, or something else, on a major scale, to benefit all of the people. This money is not to be used just for rebuilding government buildings or Warsaw. But Warsaw is a ruined city. Gdansk, about 85-percent gone—Gdynia, 60 percent—Poznan, 60 percent. Hundreds of villages wiped out; roads in poor condition. Oh! Poland does need help, and a

lot of it. Red Cross helps. The Quakers are doing nice work. The Swiss and Swedish Governments are helping. The American Relief for Poland started a splendid program just about a month ago. Yes, you do find people here also, who complain about everything and some, even about UNRRA, but those are selfish reasons—not well founded.

These quotations from Mr. Wroblewski's letter explain UNRRA's problems better than I could, and certainly give firsthand information as to the situation that prevails in Poland.

Now, I wish to quote from the letter that I have received from my good friend, Anthony Rathnaw, who is the other regional delegate:

If you get a chance to come over, George, I think you should come and see how devastated Warsaw is. The Germans certainly did a systematic job of destruction. House after house, block after block, and street after street lie in ruins. They spared nothing, churches, schools, offices, homes, farm houses—even fences and innocent trees were in their way. Sure, Poland is free today, but what of it? It is in ashes and rubble. Parts of this city are blocked off so that people cannot get near it. The big, beautiful Cathedral of St. John lies in complete waste. Nothing is left of it. Only by seeing it can you fully realize the horrid, most devilish work that only the Germans knew how to do. Gdansk Poznan, and many other Polish cities lie in waste. I inquired about your friend on Senatorska Ulica, but all the buildings on this street are ruined. There are no people living there. I inquired of people 3 blocks around, but no one seemed to have any information. I am in Gdansk now as regional director of UNRRA for the four Baltic states of Poland. My work is very interesting, and I have enjoyed every bit of it. UNRRA has done a fine job here. They call it "Clocza UNRRA," or American UNRRA. They surely go big for an American. We have gotten all the cooperation from the local authorities possible, and I am sure it will continue.

With kindest personal regards, and I hope you get a chance to come over.

Respectfully yours,

TONY.

I cite these words from the letters of my friends who are in Poland in connection with UNRRA to show what are the existing conditions over there, and the great responsibility that rests upon each and everyone of us to give every aid and assistance to those heroic people who have suffered so much and have given so much to beat the German Nazis.

POLISH POLICIES

Yes, there is more that we can do for Poland. Relief aid in the form of food, clothing, transportation equipment, machinery and supplies, and so forth, is naturally of paramount importance, but above all of this, Poland is entitled to political freedom. By this I mean that free and unfettered elections must and should be held as quickly as possible. Our Government, the United States of America, and all of our people are pledged to see that this is carried out. I am glad to read that the Polish Ambassador to the United States has given the pledge of the present provisional government in Poland that this will be carried out. I am also glad to see that the United States Government has requested these pledges in connection with the \$90,000,000 loan which is being made to Poland. Of course, I am not satisfied with the amount of this loan. We

are proposing to give to Great Britain, with only twice the population of Poland, a loan of \$3,750,000,000. But Great Britain's devastation and loss in human life and property cannot compare in the slightest degree with the loss of life and destruction in Poland. Yes, I am for a loan to Great Britain, because I believe that all nations and all peoples should be assisted and aided after this terribly devastating war. But Poland should receive a real substantial loan from us that will give her every opportunity to rebuild the nation from its ruins. I am firmly convinced that such a substantial loan will be made just as soon as a permanent government is established in Poland by the processes of free and unfettered elections.

No other thing raises the ire and resentment of people as the censorship of the press and private mail and correspondence that still exists in Poland. The people seem to be more incensed about this than any other thing that I have heard. Of course, censorship is something that is absolutely foreign to the American mind. It smacks and smells of the Gestapo, of dictatorship, of a police government. It is a most stupid and asinine policy. This is the thing that is resented most of all. Let the people correspond freely. Everyone knows that wrongs have been committed by the Russians. Everyone knows that the Russian armies had no home-based food supply system and lived off the land, and that they can be charged with looting Poland of food supplies. Everyone knows that robbery and rapine did take place, because there were, after all, 10,000,000 Russian soldiers, prisoners of war, slave laborers, who crossed and recrossed Poland. And besides that, there were hundreds of thousands of stragglers and deserters who roamed over the land. Certainly many crimes were committed, but why hide it? Why the censorship? Without a doubt the Polish ministry of censorship is following a stupid and foolish policy. It is abhorrent to every American that I have met.

Now, as to the secret police: likewise, this policy is all wrong. The people look upon the soldiers in the Polish armies in France, in Italy, in England and Scotland, who had fought so valiantly and heroically, as real heroes. They cannot understand why anyone who has fought the Nazis and Hitlerism should be afraid to return to their homes. There is no justification for this policy of maintaining secret police and placing so-called suspects in jail to be questioned and threatened.

Now, as to the boundaries, everyone is in favor of the Oder and the Neisse Rivers as the western boundary line as established at Potsdam, and everyone gives Russia her due credit for supporting Poland at the Potsdam Conference in reobtaining this territory for the Poles that was stolen from them by the Germans years ago. Everyone agrees that this territory belongs to the Polish people, and should have been returned to them after the First World War, and would have been if President Woodrow Wilson had had his way. But Lloyd George and the English connivers want-

ed to protect the Prussian landowners and to keep that part of Europe in constant chaos. No one that I have met will say that Wilno and Wlow should have been ceded to Russia. Or that the oilfields of Drohobicz should have been given away.

On the other hand, the vast majority of people will agree that a policy of friendship and cooperation with Russia is essential and should be maintained with Russia. Of the many thousands of people that I have talked with in the United States and with those who have returned from Poland, the consensus of opinion is that they do not want the return of the Sanacja—the Polish prewar government—nor do they want a Communist government. They want a liberal democratic government, chosen from amongst the people who have fought and suffered together. It is my firm belief that the Polish people shall attain their desires. They are a sturdy and rugged race. Let us give them food, clothing, machinery, and equipment. Let us give them substantial loans, aid, and assistance. They are an honorable people. The loans will be paid back. They are thrifty and industrious. They are not beggars. They have fought for liberty and freedom for centuries. They know what it means, and I am sure that they will attain it.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. LINK].

Mr. LINK. Mr. Speaker, today throughout the United States and throughout the liberty-loving nations of the world, men and women of Polish descent proclaim the greatness of the constitution of May 3 as adopted by the Polish Government in 1791.

Today, also, hundreds of thousands of soldiers of the Polish Army who fought throughout the Italian campaign are proclaiming their faith in this constitution of May 3—and are fervently praying that they will soon be able to return to their native Poland and to take part in its reestablishment. Their intense love of freedom is so inherent that they prefer not to return to their native land until such time as the intent of the constitution of May 3 may again be established in Poland.

The constitution of May 3, which was the first of its kind adopted in Europe, truly is a great document—and in its objectives it follows very closely those of our own Constitution. I am inserting for the RECORD the preamble thereof:

Persuaded that our common fate depends entirely upon the establishing and rendering perfect a national constitution; convinced by a long train of experience of many defects in our government, and willing to profit by the present circumstances of Europe, and by the favorable moment which has restored us to ourselves; free from the disgraceful shackles of foreign influence; prizing more than life, and every personal consideration, the political existence, external independence, and internal liberty of the nation, whose care is entrusted to us; desirous, moreover, to deserve the blessing and gratitude, not only of our contemporaries, but also of future generations; for the sake of the public good, for securing our liberty, and maintaining our kingdom and our possessions; in order to exert our natural rights with zeal and firmness, we do solemnly establish the

present constitution, which we declare wholly inviolable in every part, till such period as shall be prescribed by law, when the nation if it should think fit, and deem necessary, may alter by its express will such articles therein as shall be found inadequate. And this present constitution shall be the standard of all laws and statutes for the future Diets.

Throughout the May 3 constitution runs a philosophy of humanitarianism and tolerance, such as:

We publish and proclaim a perfect and entire liberty to all people, either who may be newly coming to settle, or those who, having emigrated, would return to their native country; and we declare most solemnly, that any person coming into Poland, from whatever part of the world or returning from abroad, as soon as he sets his foot on the territory of the Republic, becomes free and at liberty to exercise his industry wherever and in whatever manner he pleases, to settle either in towns or villages, to form, and rent lands and houses, on tenures and contracts, for as long a term as may be agreed on; with liberty to remain, or to remove, after having fulfilled the obligations he may have voluntarily entered into.

We find in this Polish Constitution, adopted almost contemporaneously with our own Federal Constitution, rule by majority, secret ballot at public elections, and the language relating to religion that:

The same holy religion commands us to love our neighbors, we therefore owe to all people of whatever persuasion, peace in matters of faith, and the protection of government; consequently we assure, to all persuasions and religions, freedom, and liberty, according to the laws of the country, and in all dominions of the Republic.

Thus it was on May 3 in 1791, barely 2 years after the adoption of its Constitution by the United States in 1789, that Poland without a bloody revolution or even without disorder succeeded in reforming her public life and in eradicating all her internal causes of decline.

(Mr. LINK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GORSKI].

Mr. GORSKI. Mr. Speaker, this is Poland's national holiday and freedom-loving Poles all over the world are today celebrating their one hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Polish Constitution of May 3, 1791. We join with them in celebrating this occasion and take this opportunity of conveying to them our sincerest best wishes for their future well-being and for a strong, free, and independent nation, so that the Polish people may enjoy the freedom for which cause they have contributed so generously with their fortunes, their blood, their lives and untold sufferings.

Poland was one of our great allies in the war just ended. Early in 1939 it was evident to all that the democracies either had to submit to the Germans, accept slavery and domination by Hitler, or fight to maintain their self-respect, freedom, and independence. It was Poland who said "No" to Hitler when he threatened the peace of the world. We can now see what would have happened to the democracies and to freedom-loving

people everywhere, if Poland had submitted to his demands. Hitler wanted to rule the world and the more time he got, the stronger Germany became, gaining on the spoils of his victims whom they mercilessly robbed, plundered, and murdered. He was not interested in human welfare any more than any bandit is in the people he robs. His object was to enslave other people and keep them in poverty, darkness, and ignorance, so that they would be subservient to the German people, who were to be the masters of the world, living and thriving on the sweat and toil of other people. Brutality was to be the instrument of accomplishing these means.

Germany has been defeated. Poland, one of our allies who fought so gallantly to bring about the victory, suffered more than any other country in the war.

Today she is dominated by a Russian picked government and her brave soldiers who fought so gallantly are in fear and in danger in returning to their homeland and they would rather stay in the army wherever they are than to return and live under a Russian-dominated government. They want the freedom they so bravely fought for and to which they are justly entitled.

I congratulate the Polish freedom-loving people on their great national holiday and hope that the high ideals for which their brave soldiers so gallantly fought for on all of the battle fronts of the world will soon be realized by them and that the Polish Nation will fully enjoy complete freedom and independence under a government elected by the Polish people in a free, open, and unfettered election, which has been promised and pledged to them and which they have a right to have under the supervision of disinterested Allied Powers.

Poland can then join the other great nations of the world in maintaining a just and lasting peace.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GORDON].

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the present discussion, dealing with the anniversary of the ratification of the Constitution of Poland in 1791, I am inclined to tie up a few statements of general concern.

The significance of the Constitution of Poland has already been broadly considered in this House by the preceding speakers and during the past years. I shall then refrain from repeating the facts, which give unquestionable evidence that the Polish Nation, since the adoption of the constitution, in its almost unceasing struggle for freedom and independence, found inspiration and strength to carry on in the very spirit and essence of that constitution. The source of the inspiration lay in the democratic idealism and national consciousness, incorporated in the respective articles of this historical document.

Mr. Speaker, and colleagues, I would like to emphasize but a single statement from its preamble, namely, that the Poles are "prizing more than life and every personal consideration, the political existence, external independence, and internal liberty of the nation." This state-

ment was true in 1791, when this constitution was written and adopted by the Polish Parliament; it remained true throughout the 150 years of Poland's struggle for liberty and independence; and it is just as true today in the bleak days of bitter distress, besetting the Polish nation as a consequence of the compromises of Teheran and Yalta.

In the last World War, Poland fought for the ideals of liberty and independence. She favored neither appeasement nor compromise with Hitler, in fidelity to the conscience, the heart, and the mind, imbued with the dicta of the 3rd of May constitution. The heroic and determined manner in which the Polish nation faced the menace to world freedom gave occasion to the well-known statement of the late President Roosevelt, who called Poland's attitude "an inspiration not only to the people of the United States, but to liberty-loving people everywhere."

Gentlemen, please permit me to ask: Of what avail to the Polish Nation was this attitude and struggle with its uncounted bloody sacrifices? Of what advantage to the Polish Nation is the Allied victory and the glorious slogans of the Atlantic Charter and the "four freedoms"? Shall I tell you what Poland gained as a result of the victory of our and her ideals? She received a president who is a foreigner, a prime minister who is a notorious agent of a foreign power, and a police chief who is also a foreigner as well as an agent of a foreign power. Is this sufficiently conclusive, or shall I add that the most patriotic leaders of this nation were given free tickets to Siberia, or to domestic prisons and concentration camps, operated by cruel N. K. V. D. officers.

In plain terms, such is the reward which the Polish Nation received for her heroic struggle for ideals. A very unencouraging reward, indeed. In person have I seen what Poland gained from "liberation" Russian-style, and I can assure you that no one here present is desirous of liberty of this kind. Furthermore, the case of Poland is not isolated. There are today in central and eastern Europe more than a dozen nations which share the fate of Poland. Liberty became for them an aim worthy to fight and die for. We speak here in this House much about peace and post-war reconstruction. But there, in Europe, a war—cruel and bloody—is going on and will last until tens of millions of people who love freedom will regain it or succumb.

I take the liberty to call to the attention of this House a certain incident, which through effective influences was removed from the notice of the American public. A few weeks ago, here in Washington, an organization was formed under the name of Federation of Americans of Central and Eastern European Descent, embodying almost 12,000,000 Americans who are descendants of immigrants that helped to build our great country. This federation pledged itself—I quote:

To exert every effort to preserve and promote our American way of life.

To urge our Government to work for a just and lasting peace based upon our own Bill of

Rights and the principles embodied in the Atlantic Charter and the "four freedoms," for which our sons and daughters fought and died.

To promote the security and welfare of the United States by insisting upon policies which will bring lasting peace to all nations of the world, including the countries of central and eastern Europe.

This federation pledged itself—I quote:

To counteract the sinister Communist and other antidemocratic influences which are infiltrating into every group represented in this federation.

These are patriotic aims and intentions of good Americans, who understand better than the average American the great danger of Red fascism and totalitarianism, that threaten the freedom and the democratic way of life not only of a dozen of European nations, but equally of our own American homeland.

We here in this happy country cannot with impunity close our eyes and ears to the facts which take place in the very heart of Europe. To the world Europa irredenta is surely not a pledge of peace. We refused to deal with a Europe dominated by Hitler quislings, and we cannot accept collaboration with a Europe dominated by Red quislings. What we want is a sincere collaboration with a Europe in which each nation is free and democratic, free and democratic in our American meaning—not in a distorted and falsified one.

We may deliver and hear in this House hundreds of speeches more, glorifying the heroism of the Poles and Jugoslavs, praising the love of liberty of the Slovaks and Lithuanians, of the Slovenians and Croatians. If we are not prepared to do something for these nations and their real freedom, all our speeches are mere lip-service, appeasing through our passivity the enemies of liberty.

If we are willing to give consent to the suppression of liberty in one nation or a dozen of nations, we appease alike these forces of evil which sooner or later will attack our own freedom and our own democratic way of life. This fundamental truth needs always be present in our mind and must provoke active help to all nations and peoples whose rights to liberty are endangered or violated.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ROWAN].

Mr. ROWAN. Mr. Speaker, as the representative of a large segment of people of Polish lineage in the Chicago area, I have been impressed and inspired with the splendid spirit of patriotism that they have manifested during recent years. I have great admiration for their loyalty to America and the small nations of the world.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN], the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL], the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BIEMILLER], the gentleman from Illinois [Mrs. DOUGLAS], the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. NORBLAD], the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. TRAYNOR], and the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. D'ALESSANDRO] may be

granted permission to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, since 1791 the 3d of May has been celebrated by the Polish people as their chief national holiday—the day of the signing of their constitution. What the Declaration of Independence means to an American, and the Magna Carta to an Englishman, the constitution of the 3d of May means to the Pole.

This year marks the one hundred fifty-fifth anniversary of the signing of a document similar in many respects to the Constitution of our United States. Tragically, however, it has not brought to the Polish people the blessings which our great document has brought to us. Even today, when Poland theoretically and according to the Potsdam agreements has a free and independent government of its own, the people of Poland, according to the few reports that filter out of that ravaged land, still do not enjoy the blessings of democracy.

It would be easy for me to commemorate Polish Constitution Day by giving fulsome praise to the great Polish people for their centuries-long fight for political and religious freedom. It would be easy to count over the exploits of Polish heroes, both at home and abroad, but I feel that such words would be small comfort to the Polish people themselves in their present predicament. The greatest testimony of my esteem and the greatest contribution to their cause must, I feel, lie along other lines. I wish to make that contribution and express that esteem by calling the attention of the House to a current situation in which the future of Poland's true interests is deeply involved.

On April 24 the State Department announced that it had concluded an agreement granting Poland a credit of \$40,000,000 conditioned on the holding of free and unfettered elections in that country in accordance with commitments made at Yalta and Potsdam. In a letter of reply, Mr. Oscar Lange, representative of the Warsaw regime, gave assurance that these free and unfettered elections would be held this year, and added that representatives of the Allied press shall enjoy full freedom to report to the world upon developments in Poland before and during the elections.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of the House to developments which have already occurred and which seem to cast grave doubts upon the good faith of the regime which we propose to further strengthen by our loans and credits. I feel that I am serving the real interests of the Polish people by pointing an emphatic finger at these developments. Four days after Mr. Lange's letter, which apparently reassured our State Department and others who opposed the loan, there appeared a dispatch in the New York Times to which little attention has been paid. This dispatch from Warsaw revealed that Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and his Peasant Party went into open opposition and abstained from the vote of con-

fidence when this year's budget was approved. The Peasant Party declared that the whole present session of the National Council has been utilized for an attack and a campaign of calumny against our party.

I call the attention of the House to the fact that this was the party which was taken into the government at the insistence of the United States to broaden its base by the addition of democratic elements not dominated by Soviet Russia.

The Peasant Party further charged the security police with unlawful arrests and detention and seizure of property, alleging, also, that their action endangered the liberty of citizens.

It is evident to me, Mr. Speaker, and should be to all the Members of the House, that the developments taking place now in Poland should be watched most carefully. What will it avail to have so-called "free and unfettered elections" in the fall if no one opposed to Soviet domination remains to vote. The pattern is evident. It has been followed many times before. The opposition is removed by all the various means which the Soviets know so well how to use. Then elections are held and the vote is announced as nearly unanimous.

We have made our credit conditional on the holding of free and unfettered elections. Mr. Lange has promised that the Allied press will be permitted to report upon developments in Poland before and during the elections. If our Government is serious in its desire to see that free and unfettered elections are really held and proposes to use this loan as a means of insuring this objective, then there is one thing that must be done, and be done immediately. Our State Department should demand an investigation of the charges made by the Peasant Party and demand further that the Allied press enjoy full freedom at once to report to the world upon developments in Poland. This is the time—before the elections, which is all-important. The whole character of those elections is being determined now. If the Warsaw regime is sincere in giving its assurances in return for the loan, then it should not object to the fullest investigations of the Polish situation from this date to the holding of the elections.

The golden promises of the constitution of 1791 will never be fulfilled in Poland until her people are truly free and independent. By all means, let us, out of our abundance, give her noble people every aid we can, but let us make certain that we do not, through ignorance of the true situation, entrench by our financial support, a regime which blots out the freedoms which that constitution enshrines.

I therefore request that the State Department assure itself that the conditions upon which it is making the loan are even now being carried out.

Mr. TRAYNOR. Mr. Speaker, Poland fought alone in 1939, permitting her two allies—France and Great Britain—to prepare their forces. It is made clear now at the Nuremberg trial that the entire German might was used against Poland and that less than 15 divisions

were left by Hitler on the western front. The Polish armed forces fought alongside other United Nations and their deeds, performed on every European front, on all the seas and in the air, particularly during the Battle of Britain, and the heavy bombing of Germany, were praised by every United Nations leader in the war.

The Poles fought and suffered for their independence, for their freedom, and for the common cause of the United Nations. They lost 6,000,000 people, killed on battlefields, murdered, or starved by the Germans, deported into Soviet camps and starved there. There are millions of orphans in Poland. The cities of Poland are destroyed and the majority of them were destroyed beyond reconstruction. Starvation and misery prevails in Poland. The country was cut in half. One half of it was handed over to Russia and the other half was deprived of its freedom and independence by Poland's own allies.

This is the price the Poles paid for their devotion to the cause of the United Nations, for their belief in the pledges which were made to them, and for their devotion to the democratic and Christian ideals of the Western World.

Poland for its valorship, its sacrifices, should receive aid to help it out in the reconstruction of its devastated cities and towns and be given every aid to feed the starved people of that Allied Nation that fought arm and arm with the Allies. Further Poland should receive every aid that a free and unfettered election could be executed under the guidance of Allied occupational forces.

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. Mr. Speaker, today we celebrate the one hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of a great event in the history of Poland—the adoption of the Polish Constitution. This historical document was adopted by the freedom-loving people of Poland on May 3, 1791, less than 3 years after the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. The first written democratic constitution to be adopted by a European nation, it resembles our own Constitution. It recognized the fundamental principles of democracy.

Polish patriots fought that our Constitution might come into existence and it is only proper today that America demands that Poland be restored to its former independence. A free and independent Polish Nation will render the world services still more valuable than those given in previous years and centuries.

Willingly the Poles offered their lives for their freedom and for the liberty of other peoples. A free Poland will constitute a guaranty of peace and will help to maintain the European equilibrium.

We have millions of Poles in America as our fellow citizens, and they have added enormously to our strength and to our progress.

We in the United States, who have been reared in the democratic tradition, believe that right still makes might and that there must be a triumph of good over evil.

We must not permit their suffering to have been in vain. We must not allow their courage to go unrewarded. We

must not permit others to crush them, but we must aid them to become a strong, independent, and prosperous nation, in a world living in peace.

To the Polish Nation, therefore, on this occasion, we send our salute, our praise, our faith, and our prayers.

In this hour of hard decision, it is our duty and obligation to give aid and support to a friendly nation, and hope that, out of the peace to come, there will be a better understanding of the problems of the Polish people.

The United States must help Poland economically and in every way she can. We want her to become a strong, independent, and prosperous nation, under a government selected by the Polish people. Once and for all, Poland must become and remain a nation of Polish people not under any alien government, and take her place among the leading nations of the world.

God bless America and God bless Poland.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, no people in the history of the world have ever been more deserving of their freedom and national sovereignty than the people of Poland, for none have fought harder to preserve these priceless things than they.

Poland was the first to forcibly resist the ruthless advance of Hitler. Had it not been for her courage to brave combat with the tyrant who sought to bully the whole world, all the people of the universe might today be under Hitler's heel. The Fuehrer was moving to world conquest and courageous Poland was the first to try to check him.

Poland's small army, ill-equipped for modern warfare, may have failed to withstand the conqueror's march, but it gave to the world a heroic inspiration. The spirit of Poland lived on after the fall of Warsaw and her sons continued their resistance to Hitler until victory came to the United Nations.

Now the United Nations owe something to Poland. A nation which contributed so much is certainly entitled to its complete freedom and her people are entitled to the right to choose their own leaders. Poland will seek no trouble with other nations—she wants just to be free from the danger of aggression, free from the fear of interference from stronger nations, free to run her own government in her own way.

Her sons have always believed in freedom—they have fought not only for the independence of their own country, but they have contributed much to win independence for others. America owes much to brave sons of Poland.

Among the sturdiest group of people in America today are those who came to the New World from Poland and their descendants. They contribute much in the life of every community in our Nation. They are leaders in our civic life. They are among our best professional men, workers, and farmers. They show the spirit of progress which have made them a great people.

Our armed services were filled with young sons of Polish parents who now regard the United States as their first love, but who still have memories and ties that hold their interest in their

native land. These Polish-American veterans of World War II want the land of their parents and their grandparents to receive fair treatment at the council tables of the great powers. They do not want the sacrifices of Poland to have been in vain.

I am proud to add that I have served shoulder to shoulder with many of these gallant Polish soldiers, whose fine loyalty to America was evident in their every action.

The world should never forget the debt of gratitude it owes to Poland.

I believe Poland should be restored to its full sovereignty—it has earned its place among free nations and its rights as such should be preserved.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, during the grim winter of Valley Forge, Washington declared:

This liberty is going to look easy when men no longer have to give their lives for it.

A decade later a friend and Revolutionary colleague of Washington's, General Kosciuszko, was rejoicing over the new constitution of his own country, which marked the birth of freedom for Poland. This constitution, like the other great documents of the eighteenth century, the Declaration of Independence and the declaration of the rights of man, recognized the equality of all men and the rights to religious freedom.

Unhappily Poland had only 2 years to think that liberty was "easy." Her greedy and powerful neighbors assassinated that liberty and gobbled up the nation. During the next century a Pole could never fancy that liberty was anything but very difficult but passionately to be desired. Men continued to be ready to give their lives for it, as they did once more in the First World War and recently in the Second.

No country, indeed, has suffered more excruciatingly than Poland. It was the first to take its stand against the juggernaut of evil, the Nazi panzer troops. The gallant Polish cavalry stood up against mechanized might and paid the price for it. Only later when the Nazis blitzed the rest of Europe, did we realize the miracle of pure valor which had slowed the Nazis for 1 month. But not only was Poland the first to feel the steel of the Nazis but for 6 years it endured the agonies of Nazi occupation. Three major campaigns were fought through this unhappy land and there was a systematic drive to exterminate the population. And when the Nazis were defeated, much of the agony continued. Today the plight of Poland is as pitiful as that of any land, standing in the backwash of war with famine and pestilence starkly confronting the people, and little political news trickling through "the iron curtain."

This liberty does not yet look easy to the Poles, but as Kosciuszko once said:

All that the Poles have done, and all that they will still do in the future, proves that albeit we, the devoted soldiers of that country, are mortal, Poland is immortal.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have three legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the Record on the subject of Poland.

The SPEAKER protempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD].

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, year after year we here on this floor take time off on Polish Constitution Day to salute the brave people of Poland, recall their sacrifices on the altars of liberty, and recount our debts to them. Yet Poland continues to suffer, and within days we have the report from former President Hoover that nowhere in Europe is there more starvation than in the land whose people first stood off the attacks of the Nazi hordes. We have the word of General Eisenhower that destruction in Poland was the worst. Salutes and encomiums do not feed the hungry, do not rebuild homes, and do not restore freedom. As the Big Four meet in Paris to plan the boundaries of Europe and promote world peace, it must be the hope of liberty-loving people everywhere there will be action to provide immediate relief and safeguard the rights and liberties of the Polish people.

Mr. ROWAN. Mr. Speaker, the shooting war is over, but to multitudes in America the war will not have terminated until the small nations have been restored to their place in the sun. As an American, not of Polish extraction, but intensely sympathetic to the people of Polish ancestry, and to the people of Poland, because of the similarity of the troubles of my forebears with those of the people in Poland, I personally feel that until the Polish Constitution has been restored, until the Polish Republic has been reestablished, and until freedom again reigns in that heroic nation, America cannot say that its job in World War II has been completed.

It was brave little Poland that first issued the ultimatum to the German Nazi Army, "They shall not pass," when World War II became a reality. Until Poland again becomes the nation that it was before 1939—the Polish people have the right of self-determination—and Poland again becomes one of the sovereign nations of the world, our efforts in World War II will have been in vain.

On this, the anniversary of the Constitution of Poland, I, with millions of other Americans, want to rededicate myself to the cause of the restoration of free Poland and its constitution.

The largest nationalistic group in the city of Chicago which I represent is of Polish extraction. May I pay tribute to the people of Polish lineage in Chicago by stating that no people in the second largest city of our Nation have been more loyal to America, more progressive, more patriotic, than those who trace their ancestry to the great, brave little nation that was the first to resist Hitler and his hordes, bent upon the subjugation of the small, independent countries of this world. Chicago reveres the patriotism and the loyalty of the people of Polish origin. Chicago, with a population of 3,500,000 people, salutes the people of Polish birth and ancestry on this great, heroic, freedom-loving occasion—the

anniversary of the institution of the Polish Republic.

Every American, notwithstanding his nationalistic origin, can wholeheartedly join in paying tribute to the oppressed people of Poland on the anniversary of the adoption of their constitution, a document which was inspired by our great American Constitution. Poland sent some of her most gallant military strategists to the struggling Colonies to help make possible our glorious Republic.

Our debt to Poland did not, however, end with the culmination of the successful struggle of the Thirteen Colonies for their independence. Since that day until the present the United States of America and freedom-loving people everywhere have reason to be grateful to the sons and daughters of Poland for their continuing contributions to our republic. Millions of men and women from Poland have been attracted to the United States, and their descendants have made and are making colossal contributions to the well-being and the progress and development of our Nation. Throughout the length and breadth of this Nation the influence of the people of Polish lineage is felt and it would be impossible to tabulate the magnificent effects of what the people of Polish ancestry have done for the United States.

Imbued with a spirit of liberty and freedom, closely akin to that of the people of the United States, people from Poland have come to the United States and have cherished our ideals of liberty. They have educated their children and taught them to revere and appreciate American institutions and ideals. There are no more patriotic people in our land today than those of Polish origin. Their patriotism, their zeal, and their willingness to sacrifice have been emphasized in the present World War II.

The sons and daughters of Polish ancestors in America today are never hesitant to express their appreciation of the services of World War I President Woodrow Wilson for his attempt to repay Poland for its services to our Republic in the days when it was struggling to obtain its freedom. Poland revered Woodrow Wilson and as a manifestation of its gratitude for his services one of the principal thoroughfares in Warsaw bore his name until the disciples of mechanized mass murder invaded that unfortunate land for its services to our Republic in the mocracy which had been guaranteed it by the illustrious American President who guided the destinies of this Nation in the cause of democracy a quarter of a century ago.

There was no such word as appeasement in the lexicon of the patriotic Poles. Little Poland resisted the onslaught of the most ruthless conqueror the world has ever known. It was in Poland that the world for the first time learned of the might of the German armed forces, but Poland carries on today in all parts of the world and eventually, in the victory of the United Nations, America looks forward to the restoration of that great little Republic.

All the world can take cognizance and emulate the heroism of Poland in the sad days that have visited that land. In the

meantime, the people of Poland can take courage in the fact that in this great Nation of ours its citizens, regardless of the ancestry of their forebears, look forward to the day when Poland will live again. Then, too, the Polish people realize that America offers asylum to them now as it has in the past; that America appreciates the services of the people whose ancestors came from Poland. America appreciates the wide variety of services those individuals have given to this land and to the cause of democracy for which we are again fighting.

Chicago, the city which I represent, is proud of the fact that one-third of its representation in the Congress of the United States is of Polish origin.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. SAVAGE].

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to stand on this floor, appreciating not only the Polish people's freedom in Poland, but in appreciation for what they did to bring about a free America; to furnish the soldiers and generals to help America become a free nation. It was only a few years after we adopted our Constitution that a constitution was adopted by Poland. A great many of those people helped to free this country. A great many people of Polish descent served in our Army to help defend our Nation in this war, and we have a great many Polish people on the west coast who are doing all they can to help preserve freedom as they did in the past.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Speaker, today, May 3, is the one hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Polish Constitution—a great and glorious day for the Polish people.

It was the first democratic constitution adopted by a European people and naturally the liberty-loving people of Poland were the first to adopt such a democratic document.

The people of Poland gave many of their illustrious sons in defense of our own country during the dark days of the American Revolution. Their names will be enshrined in the hearts of our people down through the ages.

Today we celebrate their day of days, and to those millions of Americans of Polish descent, we celebrate with them. Thousands and thousands of their sons and daughters served the country of their adoption during the war just concluded. Polish names adorn the honor rolls of every community in our land. Thousands of them won decorations on the field of battle and by their magnificent contribution of their financial resources during the several war-bond drives, they gave testimony to their love of their adopted country.

Today we who believe that right still makes might will aid them to become a great Nation, free and independent in a world, the future of which will be dedicated to the road to Peace.

During the long and terrible years of World War II, Poland was the only nation that can boast of "No Quisling." Through the magnificent services rendered by the Polish underground, valuable information was collected almost

daily and forwarded to our Allied headquarters. Hundreds and hundreds of Allied soldiers were hidden by the Polish underground and later returned to the safety of their comrades.

It is our bounden duty to assist Poland in every way possible to become strong, prosperous, and independent. Poland must remain a nation governed by Polish people and not under an alien government.

Today there are thousands of soldiers of Poland's courageous army wandering over alien fields—practically men without a country.

Our Government can do no more than allow these men a safe haven in our country—regardless of quotas.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. LaFOLLETTE for 30 days on account of official business.

To Mr. ANDERSON of California (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) on account of official business.

To Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) for 3 days on account of official business.

To Mr. CHAPMAN (at the request of Mr. SPENCE) on account of official business.

To Mr. GREGORY (at the request of Mr. SPENCE) on account of official business.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 52 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned until Monday, May 6, 1946, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Indian Affairs at 10:30 a. m. on Monday, May 6, 1946, in the committee hearing room, 246 Old House Office Building, to hear statements of members of the Sioux Tribal Council of the Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak., on pending legislation.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the Subcommittee on Commerce and Trade of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 o'clock a. m., May 6, 1946.

Business to be considered: Public hearing on H. R. 4871 and S. 1367, providing for three additional Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture. Secretary Wallace will be the first witness.

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

Schedule for the closing days of hearings on the omnibus river and harbor authorization bill is as follows:

(Friday, May 3, 1946)

Cumberland River, Ky. and Tenn.
Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint Rivers, Ga. and Fla.

Schuylkill River, Pa., deepening of channel.

Illinois River, small-boat harbor at Peoria, Ill.

San Diego Harbor and Mission Bay, Calif.

Columbia River, from Vancouver, Wash., to The Dalles, Oreg.

(Monday and Tuesday, May 6 and 7, 1946)

Big Sandy River, Tug and Levisa Forks, Va., W. Va., and Ky.

(Wednesday and Thursday, May 8 and 9, 1946)

Arkansas River, Ark. and Okla.

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS

There will be a public hearing before the Committee on Invalid Pensions at 10:30 a. m. on Tuesday, May 7, 1946, in the committee hearing room, 247 Old House Office Building, on H. R. 3908, entitled "A bill to provide increased pensions to members of the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who become disabled by reason of their service therein during other than a period of war," which was introduced by Representative LESINSKI, of Michigan.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

1251. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV a letter from the Secretary of War transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the act entitled "An act for the creation of an American Battle Monuments Commission to erect suitable memorials commemorating the services of the American soldier in Europe, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1923, as amended, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BULWINKLE: Committee on Printing. Senate Concurrent Resolution 60. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce to have printed for its use additional copies of hearings held before said committee on S. 1253, Seventy-ninth Congress, relative to modification of railroad financial structures; without amendment (Rept. No. 1978). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. Senate 7. An act to improve the administration of justice by prescribing fair administrative procedure; with amendment (Rept. No. 1980). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BOYKIN: Committee on Accounts. House Resolution 611. Resolution granting 6 months' salary and \$250 funeral expenses to Jessie E. Jones, wife of B. F. Jones, late an employee of the House; without amendment (Rept. No. 1979). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BIEMILLER:

H. R. 6297. A bill to amend the Social Security Act, as amended, so as to change the age for old-age and survivor benefits from 65 to 60; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JENKINS:

H. R. 6298. A bill to protect and facilitate the use of national forest lands in T. 2 N., R. 18 W. Ohio River Survey, township of Elizabeth, county of Lawrence, State of Ohio, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:

H. R. 6299. A bill relating to the exemption from claims of creditors of United States savings bonds of series E; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. IZAC:

H. R. 6300. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to lend Navy Department equipment for use at the Twenty-eighth Annual National Convention of the American Legion; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MASON:

H. R. 6301. A bill to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 6302. A bill to authorize the payment of compensation for time lost in the case of certain veteran and nonveteran employees of the United States restored to active duty after disapproval of charges against them; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. FLANNAGAN:

H. R. 6303. A bill to amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act relating to marketing agreements and orders; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 6304. A bill to authorize the furnishing of motor equipment to seriously disabled veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 6305. A bill to make permanent the provisions of the act of July 11, 1941, prohibiting prostitution in the vicinity of military and naval establishments; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROE of New York:

H. R. 6306. A bill amending section 1, act of July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 662; 10 U. S. C. 1423a); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRANAHAHAN:

H. Res. 610. Resolution favoring a temporary peace agreement with Italy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARRETT of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 6307. A bill for the relief of Francesco D'Emilio; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BEALL:

H. R. 6308. A bill for the relief of John F. Guthridge; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois:

H. R. 6309. A bill for the relief of Rudolf Alt; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mrs. DOUGLAS of California:

H. R. 6310. A bill for the relief of Hsi Tseng Tsiang; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 6311. A bill for the relief of Mitsuo Arita; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 6312. A bill for the relief of Yukiko Kimura; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 6313. A bill for the relief of the estate of Yoshito Ota; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 6314. A bill for the relief of Dementina Camara, Mary Kapola Kaleikini, and

John Kaleikini, Jr.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GARY:

H. R. 6315. A bill to continue in full force and effect patent No. 1,990,645; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 6316. A bill for the relief of Nandor Frieder; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. O'HARA:

H. R. 6317. A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to appoint Henry A. Veillette a second lieutenant in the Army of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PATRICK:

H. R. 6318. A bill for the relief of the Alabama Flake Graphite Co., a corporation; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PATTERSON:

H. R. 6319. A bill for the relief of Flora Palmer; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 6320. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Fenno W. Newman; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 6321. A bill for the relief of Dr. Theodore A. Geissman; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1859. By Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois: Petition signed by 1,285 operating and nonoperating railroad employees, offering an amendment to House bill 1737 for a 30-year pension or 60 years of age at \$150 a month, two-thirds for the widow, providing she is 55 years of age and does not remarry, the petition supporting the Cosgrove plan and protesting pension amendments (S. 293 and H. R. 1362); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1860. By Mr. GAVIN: Petition of Mrs. L. E. Chapman, Warren, Pa., and also other residents of Tidoute, Warren County, Pa., protesting against enactment of Senate bill 1606 and House bill 4730; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1861. By Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON: Petition of Dr. N. E. Hunt, Charles Huff, N. B. Jordan, Joe B. McNeely, Rev. Harley Ritter, James M. Corley, Emanuel M. Castellanos, Leslie E. Wood, P. J. Waddell, Haven Tackett, Sam P. Owen, Everett Bishop, L. A. Varnes, James E. Bratcher, Ralph A. Jackson, Thomas G. Beckham, and Daniel Speegle, from Waxahachie, Tex., favoring House bills 5689 and 5746; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

SENATE

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1946

(Legislative day of Tuesday, March 5, 1946)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal Spirit, closer to us than we are to ourselves, in this quiet moment make our hearts and minds sensitive to Thy presence. We who through another week have urged on all our mental and physical powers with strain and stress would now grow still and responsive before the highest we know. Refresh our faith that the tensions of life may not